EIGHT PAGES
FROM SUNDAY'S
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WEEKLY REVIEW
INSIDE TODAY

THE JERUSALEM
POST

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Arab states pressing Iran to end war

MANAMA, Bahrain. – Iraq said its warplanes attacked a ship off Iran's vital Kharg Island oil terminal yesterday, following an Iranian attack on a Saudi Arabian tanker in the Strait of Hormuz.

In Tunisia, Arab League foreign ministers agreed their heads of state would meet in Jordan in November for a summit to discuss whether to break ties with Teheran if it ignores peace calls.

The Iraqi jet fighters off Kharg in the northern reaches of the Gulf raided a "large maritime target," military terminology for a ship, a military spokesman said in Baghdad.

The spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency in a dispatch monitored in Cyprus, said that the raid at 8:30 p.m. scored "accurate and effective hits" on the unidentified ship.

Early yesterday, speedboat-riding Iranian revolutionary guards sprayed the 39,915-ton Saudi tanker Petroship with machine-gun fire in the Strait of Hormuz, their first attack on shipping in 10 days, causing minor damage.

In Tunis, Arab foreign ministers agreed yesterday that the Arab League would hold a special summit on the Gulf war.

They met for two hours to discuss the conflict, UN efforts to achieve a cease-fire and possible Arab sanctions against Iran.

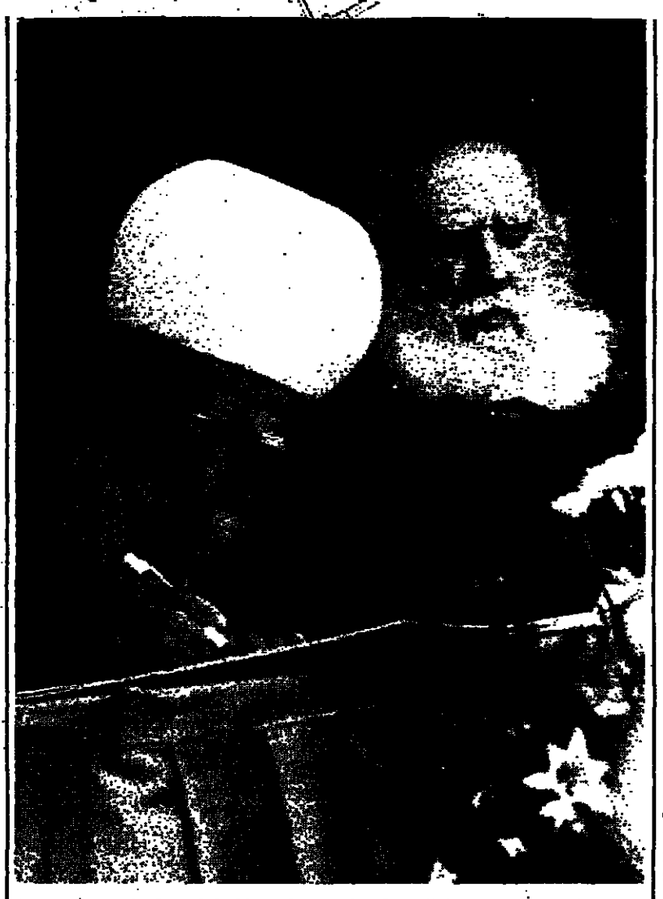
Oman's secretary of state for foreign affairs, Youssef bin Alaoui bin Abdallah, said there had been no consensus so far on whether Arab League states should break relations with Iran.

The head of the 21-member Arab League, Chedli Klibi, has previously implied that the league is ready to break diplomatic relations with Iran if Teheran does not accept a UN cease-fire call.

Arab League foreign ministers, at a meeting a month ago, set yesterday as a deadline for Iran to agree to the July 20 UN Security Council resolution urging a ceasefire.

Both Iran and Iraq have continued fighting. Iraq has said it will accept the resolution if Iran does, but has rejected an Iranian offer of a tacit cease-fire while an independent panel investigates who started the seven-year-old war.

Tunisia, Mauritania, Jordan, Iraq and Morocco have no diplomatic ties with Iran. (Reuter, AP)



Sheikh Amin Tarif (left), spiritual leader of the country's Druse, signs a copy of the Declaration of Independence yesterday at Beit Hanassi. Observing him is Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapiro. (See story, page 2) (Eliahu Harati)

Subject of reciprocity dropped

Welcome to Soviet mission extended 'several months'

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Minister Peres yesterday indicated that Israel would extend the visas of the visiting Soviet consular mission "by several months" and that the extension would not be contingent on the Soviets reciprocating by allowing a similar Israeli delegation to enter the Soviet Union.

The Soviet group, which arrived last August, has already completed its consular tasks (surveying Soviet properties and renewing Soviet passports), and its continued presence here, after the expiration of the original 90-day visas, would constitute a de facto Soviet diplomatic mission in the country, observers said.

Peres's statement, at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday, came two days after the meeting between Yevgeny Antipov, the mission's head, and Foreign Ministry political director-general Yossi Beilin. Antipov returned to Israel on Thursday, after a month's stay in Moscow, with a message for Peres, apparently relating to a desired 90-day extension.

At the press conference on the eve of his departure for New York and a meeting with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard Shevardnadze, Peres said: "There is certainly a possibility that the mission will extend its stay by several months. I won't be surprised if this happens."

When asked if, in his talks with Shevardnadze, he would make this contingent on Soviet agreement to accept a similar Israeli "consular" mission in Russia, Peres said: "I don't make conditions or ultimatums. I intend to negotiate (with Shevardnadze) without making conditions."

It is understood that at a senior policy-making meeting in the Foreign Ministry a month ago, it was decided to drop the "reciprocity" condition regarding the consular delegations and to insist on the restoration of full diplomatic relations with the Soviets rather than make do with the establishment of consular or interest section-level relations.

"The Soviets, unlike their Eastern Bloc allies, are independent, free agents," said a senior official, distinguishing between the Soviets

(Continued on Page 7)

Levy blasts Peres

Deputy Prime Minister David Levy blasted Peres's intention to continue lobbying for the international conference, saying that he was inviting " foreign powers" to pressure Israel into accepting the idea. Levy said that Peres's efforts might bear fruit, and a joint U.S.-Soviet "pressure front," bolstered by the emerging agreement on reduction of nuclear missiles, would be created.

Holon housewife discovers bomb

"I never take the trash down, my husband always does it, but I had more than the usual amount of trash today, so I went down. It must be from God," said Shifra Mishaniya of Holon yesterday, after discovering an explosive device which had been placed near the gas balloons of her house.

Tel Aviv police demolitions experts, called to the scene by Mishaniya, detonated the device.

Another device exploded at dawn yesterday at a bus station near a kindergarten in Jerusalem's Neve Ya'acov neighbourhood. A second device was subsequently discovered nearby. No one was injured in the first blast, but some property was damaged.

Jerusalem police said it was likely that the first device had been timed to explode when the area was full of people. The second device was targeted to hit the forces rushing to deal with the first explosion.

The device at 3 Kalisher Street in Holon was the second to be discovered in the Tel Aviv area within a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

'Beirut hostages to be released'

BEIRUT (Reuter). – The Beirut magazine that revealed U.S.-Iran arms deals said yesterday that plans were being drawn up for the release of all foreign hostages in Lebanon.

An advance copy of the weekly magazine *Ash-Shiraa*, which last November broke the news of secret U.S. arms supplies to Iran, quoted a well-informed source as saying a breakthrough was imminent on the plight of the hostages.

The source said it was "likely to be at the end of September. Recent efforts led to the release of U.S. freelance journalist Charles Glass and the German, Alfred Schmidt."

Glass reappeared in Beirut on August 18 after two months in captivity, while Schmidt was freed and taken to Damascus on September 7.

At least 27 more foreigners are missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon. They include nine Americans and seven French nationals.

Ash-Shiraa's source said prospects for British church envoy Terry Waite's release were good after contacts had "achieved a great success." He did not elaborate.

Assad: parity with Israel a must

Jerusalem Post Staff

WASHINGTON. – Syrian President Hafez Assad has reaffirmed his determination to achieve strategic military parity with Israel.

In a rare interview with a Western newspaper Assad disclosed also for the first time to the *Washington Post* that he had met secretly last April with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. But the April meeting, he said, did not achieve much progress in ending their decade-old conflict.

"We each had our own view on Arab and international matters," he said. "We remained where we were." The Syrian leader was firm in defending his country's need to achieve a military balance with Israel.

"Strategic parity should be achieved, and there is no change or rethinking of our attitude in this regard," he said. "Any country that desires a just peace in this region should view the the strategic parity that we are seeking as a fundamental positive factor in achieving peace," he continued. "It is difficult to see that Israel would respond to the requirement of a just peace while it is feeling superior." [The two hour interview was conducted at the Presidential palace in Damascus with Katherine Graham, chairman of the *Washington Post* company and reporters for the *Post* and *Newsweek*.

Assad welcomed the Reagan Administration's recent decision to return the U.S. Ambassador to Damascus. He again charged that Israel had manufactured the recent crisis in U.S.-Syrian relation, but offered no substantiation for this accusation.

"Our conclusion is that it is Israel which stands behind all of this," he said. "There is no serious and direct reason that would have caused the deterioration in relations between our two countries."

Assad also confirmed that Syria had closed the Damascus office of Abu Nidal's Palestinian terrorist group, but denied that pressure from the U.S. and Europe had influenced that decision.

U.S. officials cited the closure of

(Continued on Back Page)



It's not so nice to find that your nursery school is closed, but that was harsh reality yesterday for thousands of children whose teachers joined the strike in the public sector (Ya'acov Shaltiel)

Nissim bid today to end strike in public sector

BY JEFF BLACK
and AVI TEMKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim is due to meet today with Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar in an effort to end the strike called yesterday by the 150,000-member Clerks' Union.

Nissim will also try to prevent the labour conflict from spreading to the entire public sector and to the country's school system. Nissim and Kessar will try to bridge the gaps that have so far prevented the two sides from reaching a collective wage agreement for the public sector.

The finance minister returned yesterday from a two-week visit to North America to find the Clerks Union on strike and the rest of the unions threatening to follow suit. Upon his arrival Nissim said there was no justification for the strike, noting that he had reached an accord with Kessar on the eve of his departure. "I cannot understand why the agreement has not been signed yet."

Nissim, who is due to return to the U.S. on Sunday for the annual conference of the International Monetary Fund, said he was "more than puzzled by the strike." The strike had been caused not by differences between the Treasury and the Histadrut, but by differences among the unions themselves, he contended.

Nissim added that the striking workers would have their salaries docked for the missed days.

But Kessar maintained yesterday that the Treasury was to blame for the protracted deadlock in the talks. The Treasury's refusal to extend the wage increments agreed between Nissim and him to workers in government-owned companies had blocked the signing of the agreement, he contended. He also declared the Treasury's demand that the wage increase be paid in two instalments unacceptable.

The Treasury and the labour federation have agreed to raise the wages of lowest-paid public-sector employees by NIS 100 a month and those of middle- and high-income workers by NIS 50. Kessar said that to stagger such small sums was "ridiculous."

At yesterday's meeting of the Histadrut's central committee, Kessar fully supported the strike called by the Clerks Union. He said that if the Treasury refused to change its position, the unions would extend the scope of the conflict to the entire public sector, including the school system.

Moshe Bet-Dagan, the secretary-general of the Clerks Union, declared that the strike had been a success, with the vast majority of members absenting themselves from work.

All Wizo and Na'amat day-care centres were shut down, as were national institutions, such as the Jewish Agency. The municipalities were also closed, except in Kiryat Shmona where, according to a union official, there were internal arguments over whether to join the strike. The workers there are expected to join the strike today.

All fire brigades and first-aid services worked on a Sabbath schedule, except for Magen David Adom's Tel Aviv branch, which worked regular hours. The country's universities were also hit by the strike, and union officials expect the workers at Mifal Hapayis to join the labour action today.

Bild: Gorbachev had food poisioning

HAMBURG (AFP). - Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev needed hospital treatment last month after suffering food poisoning whilst on holiday in the Crimea, the mass-circulation West German daily *Bild Zeitung says in its editon today. Bild*, which did not identify its sources, said Soviet investigators were trying to determine whether the poisoning was just bad luck or an attempted assassination.

According to the report, Gorbachev was holidaying with his wife in Yalta when he suddenly fell sick with diarrhea, violent headaches and a high temperature. His aides took him to a clinic for treatment.

Bild said the incident explained why Gorbachev's holiday this year was exceptionally long – six weeks, instead of his usual three weeks. "The Soviet leader extended his stay in order to convalesce, after he lost three kilos," the paper said.

Gorbachev, who has not been seen in public since August 6, returned to Moscow by train last Friday.

Happy News Here!

The New Year starts tomorrow in a big way: The Jerusalem Post that day will include all the weekend features, the Magazine and Entertainment sections, Metro or In Jerusalem (where applicable), plus a special Rosh Hashana Supplement that will keep you reading all through the holidays. Don't miss it – tomorrow's weekend/Rosh Hashana edition of

THE JERUSALEM POST

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PM denies knowledge of Amirav contacts, assails them

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Post Political Reporter

The Prime Minister's Office last night issued a strongly worded denial of any complicity in or knowledge of Herut Central Committee member Moshe Amirav's discussions with PLO backers Faisal Husseini and Sari Nusseibeh.

Reacting to speculation in the wake of Amirav's contacts that the Likud was interested in some form of contact with the PLO – or that the prime minister had approved Amirav's initiative – the statement said that Prime Minister Shamir adamantly opposes any such contacts and believes that no contacts between the PLO and the Likud "or other sane elements in Israel" will ever take place.

"Messrs. Husseini and Nusseibeh, who are known to be PLO men, exploited Amirav's naivety," the statement said, "but this has nothing to do with the Likud, which is united in its negative attitude towards the PLO."



Tamir Cohen (Jacobsohn)

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	MIN. C	MIN. F	MAX. C	MAX. F	
AMSTERDAM	12	54	21	70	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	9	48	21	70	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	4	39	17	62	Clear
CHICAGO	11	52	22	72	Rain
COPENHAGEN	8	46	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	61	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	54	26	79	Clear
HELSINKI	5	41	9	48	Cloudy
HONGKONG	27	81	28	82	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	9	48	22	72	Clear
LISBON	23	73	27	81	Rain
LONDON	15	59	24	75	Clear
MADRID	19	66	32	90	Clear
MONTREAL	13	55	18	64	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	57	17	63	Cloudy
OSLO	2	36	15	59	Clear
PARIS	18	65	28	83	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	17	63	23	73	Rain
SAO PAULO	15	59	18	64	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	14	57	Clear
TOKYO	28	68	24	75	Cloudy
TORONTO	13	55	15	59	Rain
VIENNA	17	63	28	82	Clear
ZURICH	12	54	26	79	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Pleasant.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	34	18-27	27
Golan	24	16-30	30
Nahariya	—	22-30	31
Safad	27	17-28	28
Haifa Port	61	24-31	31
Tiberias	27	19-36	36
Nazareth	35	19-30	30
Afula	33	18-33	33
Samaria	30	19-30	30
Tel Aviv	52	20-30	30
B-G Airport	42	19-31	31
Jericho	32	21-38	37
Gaza	64	21-28	29
Beersheba	29	18-32	32
Eilat	23	24-37	37

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Journalist Eliezer Whartman will discuss *Are our prayers relevant today?* at the Hebrew University Forum at 8 p.m. today, 2 Agron Street.

In Memoriam

The Shloshim of *Jerusalem Post* political correspondent Mark Segal was marked yesterday at Beit Sokolov in Tel Aviv by a gathering of colleagues and friends.

Stolen money rots away

Tens of thousands of dollars stolen from Bank Hapoalim in the safe-cracking heist in Jerusalem two years ago have rotted away in an underground cache, a participant in the burglary told the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

The man was a state's witness, and his name was not released for publication. He opened the prosecution's case against Yitzhak Drori, Efraim Cohen, Zion Israel, Uri Sofer and Shimon Cohen, who are accused of masterminding the burglary. His own job had been to stand guard.

He said he had originally received $95,000 for his part, and a further $20,000 after some of the stolen goods were sold.

The witness buried the money near the Gilo quarter in Jerusalem. But the box holding the money broke open and the cash rotted away, the witness said, so that he was left with less than $30,000. (Itim)

Fiery Jerusalem council meeting

Shas, NRP quit coalition over Sabbath films

By ANDY COURT AND HERB KEINON

Jerusalem city councillors battled furiously last night over Shabbat movies in the capital and the stalled soccer stadium plan, as Mayor Teddy Kollek strove to keep the peace.

As expected, Shas and National Religious Party representatives officially withdrew from Kollek's municipal coalition yesterday, making it the first time the city's current executive has not had any religious representatives. Kollek said that he was sorry that Shas and the NRP had withdrawn but his coalition still had a decisive majority and would thus go on without them.

A sarcastic soliloquy by Meir Porush (Agudat Yisrael) prompted Kollek to remark that Porush should take his "one man show" on the road.

Reuven Rivlin (Likud) eloquently opposed the showing of movies on Shabbat, while severely criticizing ultra-Orthodox politicians for holding up the soccer stadium plan.

Rabbi Avraham Leizerson (Agudat Yisrael) invited Eitan Melnick (Mapam) to spend a Shabbat in his neighbourhood. Emmanuel Zisman, chairman of the ruling "One Jerusalem" coalition, angered the ultra-Orthodox councillors with a remark about yeshiva students requesting that a local cinema owner screen porno movies.

Demonstrators for cultural freedom in the capital and counter-demonstrators advocating the sanctity of Shabbat stood outside City Hall as the councillors walked in. A small squad of policemen remained outside throughout the meeting.

A point made repeatedly by NRP leader David Bergman and some of the ultra-Orthodox councillors was that even many secular people, who do not observe all of religious practices of Shabbat, understand why the Shabbat must be kept in Jerusalem. Testimony for this point came from Likud leader Reuven Rivlin, champion of Jerusalem's secular soccer fans.

Turning to Deputy Mayor Nissim Ze'ev (Shas), Rivlin said, "You demand Shabbat, and I support you; not because you're Shas, not because we need you in the national coalition, but because I genuinely agree. Shabbat is a national value, not just a religious one."

But Rivlin proceeded to attack the ultra-Orthodox politicians for holding up the soccer stadium plan and thus frustrating thousands of city residents who have been waiting years for the project to be approved.

Clearly the most unusual speech of the evening came from Porush, who pointed out the great lengths to which secular people go to preserve the physical and historical character of the city, while not showing equal concern for the city's spiritual and religious character.

Mapam's Melnick proposed to change the city by-laws and implement a plan which would create special entertainment areas in the city, where theatres and other nightspots could operate far away from the city's most religious quarters. Since Melnick's plan did not have the support of the One Jerusalem coalition to which he belongs, it had no chance of passing.

Earlier yesterday, representatives of the Knesset delegations met with Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres and agreed that a committee of citizens and politicians would look for a way to calm secular-religious tensions in Jerusalem. The committee members will be appointed by Shamir, Peres, Kollek, and Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer.



An elderly Jerusalem resident gives Prime Minister Shamir's wife, Shulamit, a Rosh Hashana blessing after receiving a package of food for the holiday. Mrs. Shamir toured pensioners' clubs throughout the capital yesterday to deliver food parcels. (Isaac Harari)

40th anniversary begins

Herzog: Many goals, challenges ahead

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Herzog said yesterday that although Israel's list of achievements was great, it was only a beginning. He was speaking at a ceremony on the lawns of Beit Hanassi to launch the 40th anniversary Independence celebrations.

Enumerating the many goals and tremendous challenges that lie ahead, Herzog mentioned large-scale immigration from the free world; the rescue of distressed Jewish communities; the achievement of economic independence; the closing of social and ethnic gaps; the need to further improve the quality of life and educational, cultural and artistic facilities; to ensure that people treat each other with tolerance; and, above all, to bring about peace.

The 300 invited guests represented a broad cross-section of Israeli society.

After a reading by actor Yossi Yadin of the Declaration of Independence, a copy of the document was passed along the head table to be signed in an act of identification with its principles. First to sign was Herzog, followed by Prime Minister Shamir, Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel, Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, Education Minister Yitzhak Navon, Housing Minister David Levy, Chief Rabbis Avraham Shapiro and Mordechai Eliahu, Druse spiritual leader Amin Tarif, Moslem Court President Tawfik Assalya, and the head of the Catholic Church in Israel, Maximus Salum.

The guests were invited to add their signatures at booths at the edge of the lawns. Zerah Warhaftig, who had signed the original Declaration of Independence, declined the invitation to do so again.

"What, twice?" he asked in a tone of amazement as he scurried towards the gate, not stopping to exchange pleasantries with those who lingered for refreshments. Saadia Kovashi, another of the original signatories, had no such reservations. He was delighted to sign again. Asked whether this was the Israel he had envisaged 40 years ago, Kovashi replied: "Thank God we have a country, whatever its blemishes."

Defence Minister Rabin was in even more of a hurry to leave than Warhaftig. When stopped by Billy Laniado of the Israel Information Centre, which is responsible for organizing the main 40th anniversary events, he continued doggedly towards the gate. "Another time," he said.

Another guest, who was among the last to leave, also refrained from signing the document – but his reasons were ideological. Likud MK Dov Shilansky told journalists: "Even if I had been there the first time around I wouldn't have signed it... and I certainly will not sign it now! I don't agree with any UN partition of Eretz Yisrael. If I signed it would indicate approval of a division of the land. I'm surprised at those of my colleagues who did sign."

Pressure in UN eases in wake of sanctions on SA

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The inner cabinet's decision last Wednesday to step up sanctions against South Africa has already eased pressure on Israel in the UN, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

As an example, the sources cited a conversation on Friday between a senior Israeli diplomat at the UN and two Third World diplomats. The Third World diplomats "reacted favourably and described the steps as a further positive development in the Israeli government's new policy towards South Africa." One of them, a member of the General Assembly's Committee Against Apartheid, promised that he would rewrite the draft of a report on South Africa he was preparing for the committee.

A senior Foreign Ministry official yesterday reacted to Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon's condemnation from Paris of the inner cabinet decision "as the best proof that the decision was correct." The official said he was surprised that a member of the inner cabinet would thus criticize a decision of that body while abroad.

While Pretoria has so far refrained from reacting officially to the sanctions, the South African media have described the sanctions as "mild" and have attributed the decision to "American pressure" and the activities of "one senior official, the left-winger [and Foreign Ministry political director-general Yossi] Beilin." Similar reactions have been voiced privately by South African officials.

Foreign Ministry sources said that the inner cabinet decision – whose exact terms were yesterday published by the Cabinet Secretariat – would help Israel during U.S. Congressional hearings which begin on October 22. At the hearings, the Congress will review the presidential report which is to be submitted to the congressmen on nations trading with South Africa, with particular attention to defence contracts.

"Israel doesn't figure in the report, but we have no doubt that some congressmen will raise the subject [of Israeli-South African relations]," said the sources.

Foreign Minister Peres yesterday met two visiting South African Jewish community leaders, including Michael Katz, the president of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies. Peres explained the inner cabinet decision to them.

The South Africans said that while they recognize Israel's right to determine its foreign policy in the light of its national interests, they do not believe that "international sanctions" are in the interest of South Africa's future well-being.

The South Africans are to meet today with Allon Liel, the Foreign Ministry's South African expert, who will explain the specifics of the inner cabinet decision.

Peres denies deal with Iran

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Foreign Minister Peres yesterday vehemently denied that Israel is negotiating with Iran for the right of Jews to emigrate to Israel, possibly in exchange for arms, as reported in several newspapers in the past week.

Speaking at a press conference in Jerusalem, Peres said that there was "nothing whatsoever, direct or indirect" taking place between Israel and Iran. "No visits, no talks, no deals. We shall never do it, we shall never agree to make Jewish people this type of hostage."

According to the reports, former Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche recently flew to Iran to negotiate a Jews-for-arms deal.

Rabin: Int'l help for missing soldiers

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said yesterday that international organizations are helping Israel in efforts to bring back soldiers missing in action in South Lebanon.

"Many international elements are helping us to...bring them home, Rabin told Army Radio during a visit to wounded soldiers at Haifa's Rambam Hospital.

Rabin charged the Iranian-supported Hizbullah organization with responsibility for kidnapping two of the soldiers, Yossi Fink and Rahamim al Sheikh who were captured in an ambush in the security zone in February.

The three others, Zacharya Baumel, Zvi Feldman and Yehuda Katz – were reported missing after a tank battle with the Syrians on June 11, 1982, at Sultan Yaacoub in eastern Lebanon.

Intensive efforts were also being made, Rabin said, to bring about the release of an airman shot down over Lebanon and held by Amal and to ascertain the fate of missing Druse soldier Samir Assad.

In a rare public gesture, former prime minister Menachem Begin yesterday joined an association established to fight for the release of soldiers missing in action.

According to his longtime personal aide Yehiel Kadishai, Begin accepted an invitation by Perchia Kfir, sister of missing soldier Yehuda Katz, to join the association.

Kadishai said that in his letter Begin wrote: "May the day come when we will be able to greet the missing soldiers (returning) safe and sound. I will be honoured to join."

"It's a festering wound for him," Kadishai said.

An-Najah University shut for month

By JOEL GREENBERG

The board of trustees of An-Najah University in Nablus has decided to close the campus for a month following tension between pro-Fatah and Islamic student groups.

The tension erupted in violent clashes several weeks ago, after members of the Islamic Bloc held a Moslem New Year celebration without first coordinating it with the Fatah-dominated student council and the university administration. The move reflected efforts by the fundamentalists to assert their power on campus, where they vie with the Fatah activists for student support.

The university was closed by its administration after the clashes.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, a grenade was thrown at an IDF patrol car Saturday night at Ein Sinia, near Bir Zeit. The grenade exploded, but caused no casualties or damage.

A petrol bomb was thrown last night into an Egged bus in Kalkilya, but caused no injuries or damage, a military spokesman said.

The bomb, which exploded inside the bus, was thrown at the vehicle as it passed by the Clock Square in downtown Kalkilya, the spokesman said.

Prisoner wants smoke-free area

The battle for designated smoke-free areas reached the country's jails yesterday as a Ma'asiyahu Prison inmate petitioned the High Court of Justice to order the authorities to separate non-smoking inmates from the smokers.

Haim Weil claims that he is being held in the Ma'asiyahu infirmary and is prohibited from opening a window or leaving the room. The prisoner cites numerous studies that warn of the dangers of inhaling other people's smoke and asks the court to order that smoke-free cells be made available.

Weil also asks the court to order that all cigarette boxes in the prisons carry a warning of the potential health hazards. Weil claims that many prisoners smoke cigarettes produced in East Jerusalem and in the West Bank, which do not carry the warning. (Itim)

Man shot trying to steal gun

By JOEL GREENBERG

A Border Policeman shot and wounded a Palestinian in the leg near the East Jerusalem central bus terminal yesterday. The Palestinian had tried to grab the policeman's gun and was apparently drunk, a police spokesman said.

A passerby near Damascus Gate in the Old City was wounded by ricocheting bullets, the spokesman added.

Police used tear gas to disperse a crowd that gathered immediately at the scene. Several people threw rocks and bottles at the police.

One killed, two hurt on coastal road

The carnage on the roads continued yesterday as one woman was killed and two persons were seriously injured when a car overturned on the coastal road north of Tel Aviv.

The injured passengers had to be extricated from the overturned car by firemen. Police said that the cause of the accident was unclear.

In another incident yesterday, four soldiers and two civilians were injured in Givatayim at dawn following a collision between a military Peugeot and a commerical truck.

In an apparent response to the ongoing crisis on the roads, traffic court judges have recently been cracking down on offending drivers and have imposed actual prison terms on those who have caused deaths.

A man who was accused of causing death by negligence in a traffic accident a year ago was sentenced yesterday to six months' imprisonment, a six-year revocation of his driving licence, a year's suspended sentence and a NIS 2,500 fine.

Two others were also sentenced yesterday to prison terms which they will serve by doing community work. Ruth Bahalool, who ran into and killed eight-year-old Liat Levi in August 1984 near the Kinneret was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, four months suspended, a four-year revocation of her licence and a NIS1,000 fine.

Yosef Dahan, who drove a pick-up truck which collided with a truck and caused the death of one of his passengers, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, six months suspended and a five-year revocation of his licence. (Itim)

HOLON

(Continued from page one)

week. Last Wednesday, an explosive charge went off in Bat Yam, but no one was injured. Both devices were placed near gas balloons so that they would demolish the nearby buildings.

Mishaniya is a mother of three and grandmother of three. She said: "After I threw out the garbage, I suddenly saw a shining object which aroused my suspicion. I got closer and saw an alarm clock connected by electrical wire to a steel rod." Mishaniya ordered two neighbours to block the entrance to the building and quickly called the police, who arrived in less than two minutes.

Another explosive device detonated in Tel Aviv late last night, at the intersection of Ahuza and Maccabi streets. No one was injured in the blast. (Itim)

Corfu urges crackdown on speeders

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Transport Minister Haim Corfu gave his colleagues last week's road accident statistics at yesterday's cabinet session, with a view to keeping up national awareness of the problem.

Last week eight people were killed in six accidents, Corfu said. Two of the victims were pedestrians.

The fatalities could be attributed in the main to human error, to speeding, and to vehicles weaving from lane to lane, Corfu said.

He expressed his satisfaction with the Knesset Finance Committee's recent decision to devote some NIS10 million to the road safety fund.

Corfu said that too much permissiveness had been shown of late to drivers who exceeded the speed limit. The authorities must take action which made it plain that it is an offence to exceed the speed limit, as well as being dangerous.

Housing Minister David Levy said in a survey of his ministry's five-year plan for road construction that the repaving of 100km. of "red highways" (with a high accident rate) would be completed by the end of 1987.

This is half of Israel's 220 km of "red highways," Levy noted.

He said that the number of vehicles in the country had quadrupled in recent years, so that the current traffic load factor is now as high as 140 vehicles per kilometre of highway. "This is three times greater than the traffic load factor per kilometre in Western countries," Levy said.

Road surfaces are pounded to pieces by heavy lorries because Israel holds the world record for the traffic load factor in freight haulage by road, having an underdeveloped railway network, he said.

Prime Minister Shamir has decided that the cabinet will hear periodic reports on the road safety situation and the latest accident figures.

Ministries blasted on road safety

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - The increasing problem of road accidents is a direct result of the government's failure to address the issue, MK Uriel Lynn (Likud) charged yesterday.

After sharply criticizing each ministry involved with road safety, Lynn, who chairs the Knesset Subcommittee on Road Safety, said that the "central issue of the day" was the development of a systematic, operational plan.

"The question is not: 'What can we do?' The question is: 'Who is ready to do something?'" Lynn asserted during a press conference. "I want to stress that we have a grave problem in the functioning of the ministries responsible."

Lynn specifically attacked Transport Minister Haim Corfu, who he said had failed to demonstrate the sensitivity required for his job. But he also criticized Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev for reducing enforcement along the roads and Finance Minister Moshe Nissim for opposing legislation which could have increased funding for road development.

In the first half of 1987, Lynn said, the number of traffic fatalities had increased by 8.4 per cent over the first half of last year. Figures for the first eight months of this year indicated a 13 per cent rise over the same period in 1986.

Lynn warned that if the current rate holds for the rest of the year, about 480 people will die in road accidents in 1987. Last year, the toll was 415.

Injuries from accidents increased by 8.8 per cent during the first six months and by 11 per cent over an eight-month stretch, compared to 1986.

Lynn argued that a serious road safety programme, similar to the one submitted to the government in 1985, would include revamping driver education, bolstering police enforcement and contributing more to infrastructure development than the current NIS 200 million per year.

On this last issue, Lynn reiterated his call that 20 per cent of all revenue collected from the various taxes on cars be used directly for transport projects. In addition, he said, local authorities should be required to spend the NIS 72m. they receive from licensing fees on transport projects only.

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Judith and Zvi Sarel
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Tel Aviv, Assuta Hospital, September 14, 1987

Views and News at the Hotel Inter-Continental with The Jerusalem Post

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J.P. Studio

ב"ה

In deepest sorrow at the passing of our darling mother grandmother and aunt

RACHEL LEAH HERMAN ז"ל

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The funeral will leave the Sanhedria funeral parlour at 1 p.m. for Givat Shaul Har Hamenuhot.

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Sons: David and Jonathan
Daughters-in-law: Valerie, Miriam.
Grandchildren: Yoel, Sarah Malka, Amnon, Ilan, Gilad and Efrat.
And families in Israel, England and America.

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The funeral will leave today, Monday, September 21, 1987 at 4 p.m. from the residence of the deceased, 26 Sd. Weizmann, Kiryat Bialik.

The Family

ברוך דיין האמת

YETTA KARZEN ז"ל

passed away September 19, 1987, Elul 25, 5747, deeply mourned by her Israeli family.

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Grandchildren: Tamar and Morris Rubin and family, Efrat
Rabbi Uri and Shelli Karzen and family, Hebron

Service and shiva in Chicago.

Top officials in Washington:

'50-50 chance that superpowers will reach strategic arms pact'

WASHINGTON (Reuter) – Top U.S. officials said yesterday there was an even chance the U.S. and the Soviet Union would agree to reduce long-range strategic nuclear weapons before President Reagan leaves office in 1989. "I think there's a 50-50 chance," Senator Sam Nunn, the powerful chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said in a television interview.

Reagan's National Security Adviser, Frank Carlucci, on the same programme said he shared Nunn's view. "It's going to require a lot of work," he said, but noted some progress was made on strategic missiles during three days of talks last week between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. "We agreed to intensify the effort," he added.

The talks last week resulted in agreement in principle to sign a treaty abolishing superpower intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF). On the same day the agreement was announced, the Pentagon unveiled plans to speed up research into Reagan's strategic defence initiative (SDI), also known as Star Wars.

Soviet foreign ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said on yesterday's television programme that such action would not help Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty Talks (Start). He repeated the Soviet offer to have U.S. and Soviet defence ministers meet to discuss arms control and said: "Eye contact is very useful here." Reagan said on Saturday he expected to sign an INF treaty this year at a summit with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and expressed optimism for progress on strategic arms, but he pledged not to scrap SDI, fiercely opposed by Moscow and a major sticking point to a strategic arms pact.

Carlucci said the SDI tests referred to by the Pentagon on Friday were long-scheduled and he insisted the administration had no plans to slow SDI, the centrepiece of Reagan's defence policy. "We intend to develop it as rapidly as we can and deploy it when it is ready," he said. "Until we negotiate a strategic arms agreement there's absolutely no reason why we shouldn't proceed with the tests and even after we negotiate one, it is still our intention to go forward with the SDI programme," Carlucci added.

Shultz has said he will focus on strategic arms when he meets Shevardnadze in Moscow next month to finalize INF documents and discuss a summit between Reagan and Gorbachev. Gorbachev said last week in Moscow he believed a Start treaty could be signed next year. The INF accord, by western projections, would require Moscow to scrap more than 1,500 warheads on SS20, SS4, SS12, and SS23 missiles, while Washington would have to destroy an estimated 348 warheads on Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles.

An informal agreement not included in the treaty would also cover U.S.-controlled warheads on 72 West German Pershing-1as, according to U.S. officials. The INF missiles, with a range of 480-4,800 km, form a small part of the superpower arsenals, which are dominated by strategic systems of much greater lethality that can travel over 4,000km.



A Libyan student learns how to use a U.S.-made surface-to-air missile launcher in Tripoli. University students are invited to take military instruction during their summer vacation. In the background is a portrait of Muammar Gaddafi. This picture, taken September 13, was released yesterday (AFP)

Bumpy, 10-year-road to arms reduction

WASHINGTON (AP). - A decade ago, in nuclear-sensitive Europe, the Soviet Union was busily replacing its 20-year-old SS-4 and SS-5 intermediate-range missiles with potent and mobile SS-20s.

These new triple-warhead weapons had a range of 5,025 kilometres, more than twice that of the missiles being retired. And, points out Eugene J. Carroll, the retired Navy admiral who is deputy director of the private Centre for Defence Information, they are "much, much more accurate."

Then U.S. president Jimmy Carter, and Helmut Schmidt, who was chancellor of West Germany, both perceived a danger to the West. The jury is still out on who originated the idea, but the U.S. and its Nato partners decided in December 1979 to threaten to install U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe to force the Soviets to reverse their deployment.

The threat did not work – at least not then. The Soviets kept adding to their mobile missile force.

In November 1981, President Ronald Reagan proposed a "zero-zero" plan. He would cancel the scheduled U.S. deployment if the Soviets dismantled their SS-20s, SS-4s and SS-5s. The second "zero" called for freezing shorter-range intermediate missiles at the same time.

The idea did not catch on. U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva lumbered along, without much progress until senior U.S. negotiator Paul H. Nitze decided to take a "walk in the woods" with his Soviet counterpart in July 1982.

In the Geneva countryside, they discussed – in an informal way that could subsequently be retracted – an interim compromise. The two sides would set ceilings on their medium-range missile arsenals and continue to negotiate toward "zero-zero."

This was the first sign of life but the two governments rejected the plan, and the formal negotiations continued at a snail's pace.

Fifteen months later, in November 1983, the Nato allies began to carry out their 1979 decision. Since the Soviets had not reversed their SS-20 buildup, the U.S. shipped its first batch of Pershing 2 ballistic missiles to West Germany.

The Soviets responded by immediately withdrawing from arms control negotiations with the United States in Geneva. Through 1984, the installation of American and Soviet missiles proceeded, while the Reagan administration played a waiting game.

Secretary of State George Shultz flew to Geneva in January 1985 and worked out a face-saving formula with Andrei Gromyko, then Soviet foreign minister. Since the Soviets had vowed not to return to the table unless the U.S. missiles were withdrawn – a demand unacceptable to the Reagan administration – the negotiations were wrapped in a different package.

The Soviets could say they were not going back, hat in hand, but embarking on another sort of discussion. The two sides would take up several weapons areas simultaneously – intermediate-range missiles, strategic bombers and missiles, and submarines and space-based defences.

Gromyko had hoped the U.S. would restrict the "Star Wars" programme in order to get negotiations on offensive weapons moving again.

But Shultz countered by saying, "We don't believe in bargaining chips." And the U.S. search for a space-based defence against Soviet missiles, known formally as the Strategic Defence Initiative, proceeded unimpeded by Moscow.

In a tactical sense, though, the Soviets won a victory. The formula that brought them back to the table in March 1985 linked the three sets of negotiations in a way that still gives the Soviets some leverage.

They could block progress on reducing offensive weapons if the U.S. did not give ground on defence.

"We feel that if there is an agreement that, in and of itself, would serve the mutual interests of the parties ... it should go forward," Shultz explained at the time. "But that isn't necessarily the Soviet view for anything to go forward. Both parties, obviously, have to agree with it."

On intermediate-range missiles, the Soviets subsequently relented, leading to last Thursday's "agreement in principle" to eliminate intermediate-range ballistic missiles as well as cruise missiles in Europe and the Soviet Union.

That will mean scrapping the 108 Pershing 2 missiles now in West Germany and 224 cruise missiles in West Germany, Britain, Italy and Belgium while the Soviets dismantle more than twice as many.

They will withdraw their 441 SS-20s, 270 of which are targeted on Western Europe and 171 on China and Japan, as well as 112 aging SS-4s that are also aimed at the Nato countries.

In the shorter-range category, 110 Soviet SS-20s will be eliminated, along with 20 SS-23s. The U.S. has no such weapons deployed.

Overall, this means reducing U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals by about 6 per cent. That hardly would make a dent in the arms race. But the treaty also would be the first U.S.-Soviet pact ever to retire a whole category of nuclear weapons and, according to Shultz, also the strongest ever because of the strict anti-cheating provisions being finalized.

There are still some details to be worked out over verifying compliance with the accord and the schedule for removing the missiles.

The Soviets want five years to dismantle their SS-20s and SS-4s and two years to withdraw their shorter-range missiles. The U.S. wants longer-range missiles scrapped within three years and the shorter-range weapons in a year.

"The difference is essentially technical," Shultz said on Friday, indicating it can be worked out in time for a summit meeting between Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Bork ends Senate testimony

WASHINGTON (AP). – Robert H. Bork, winding up a record five days of Senate testimony in his struggle to become a Supreme Court justice, said Saturday that he will "give everybody a fair shake" if confirmed.

The extraordinary weekend session of the Senate Judiciary Committee was called in large measure to allow extensive questioning by Senator Arlen Specter. A Republican, Specter said he remains undecided about the nomination.

He said Bork apparently would vote on the high court against Congress in its bid to restrain presidential war-making powers. "We have reason to think you're against us," Specter said. "Why should we confirm someone who is likely to rule against us?"

"The impression I always sided with the president is wrong," Bork said. "My record is not one of unvarying support for the executive branch. I will give you a fair shake. I will give everybody a fair shake."

Committee Chairman Joseph R. Biden, a Democrat who had previously stated his opposition to Bork, wrapped up the 3 1-2-hour Saturday session with praise for the nominee as "an honourable man." Biden said, "I find you neither a racist nor insensitive."



Supreme Court Justice nominee Robert Bork. (Reuter)

Reagan used his weekly radio address on Saturday to urge support for Bork. Reagan said there has been "a lot of talk to the effect that Judge Bork was some kind of political ideologue. In truth, Judge Bork's philosophy is neither conservative nor liberal."

The sharply divided Senate committee, after completing its questioning of Bork, plans to turn today to other witnesses speaking for and against the nominee.

No other candidate for the Supreme Court has ever testified as long as Bork since the committee began such hearings 48 years ago.

Specter, whose decision on Bork might influence other senators who have not sat through the arduous give-and-take of this week's hearings, expressed concern over the nominee's shifting views.

"You have made significant shifts which, candidly, I think have to be evaluated," Specter said.

Winnie Mandela fights film on her marriage

LONDON (Reuter). – Black South African anti-apartheid activist Winnie Mandela has told her lawyers to stop British Television from showing a film on her life with nationalist leader Nelson Mandela but the producers said yesterday it will be screened.

Winnie Mandela, a veteran campaigner against white domination whose husband was jailed for life in 1964, told Johannesburg's *Sunday Times*: "This film serves no political purpose and was made solely for commercial reasons."

But a spokesman for Producers Television South said the two-and-a-half-hour film *Mandela* would be seen in Britain and throughout the English-speaking world except in South Africa.

"By the end of this coming week, the film will have been shown to the entire English-speaking world except for South Africa. The film will publicize their case and could be of tremendous value for the Mandelas," Gordon Tucker of Television South said.

"We were very accurate in the legal part of the story but on the love story we obviously used poetic licence."

The Mandelas were married in 1958, four years before Nelson Mandela, a leader of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group, was arrested and put on trial for plotting to overthrow the government. He was jailed for life.

Winnie Mandela has spent months in solitary confinement and was banished to the remote farming town of Brandfort between 1977 and 1985 before being allowed to return to her home in the huge black township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg.

Operation Vaccination

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. – Lebanon's militia jeeps become medical transport vehicles today, as Unicef (the UN Children's Fund) begins a three-day vaccination programme for the country's 350,000 children.

It has taken five months to arranged the three-day "lull of tranquillity" between the various warring factions that will enable the vaccinations to go ahead, and as late as last Friday Unicef was far from certain that the militias would indeed lay down their arms.

But, according to reports in the British press, Friday's distribution of needles, syringes, and vaccines to inoculation centres across the country proceeded smoothly, augurring well for today.

It is believed that without these inoculatins some 2,000 Lebanese children would die, with the threat of some diseases reaching epidemic proportions in the next few years.

Unicef, which carried out a similar campaign in El Salvador in 1983, is inoculations some 2,000 Lebanese diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and tuberculosis. For the first four of these, two more rounds of injections are required, which will necessitate further cease-fires next month and in November.

Thai victor and vanquished meet

By BEN BARBER

BANGKOK. – Nanum village, Phayao province, Thailand – under a thatched awning by a rice field at the foot of mountains bordering Laos, a former Communist guerrilla fighter recently met with the army general who drove him to surrender along with thousands of other communists.

"My 10 years with the Communists was a waste of time," said Lao Pao Saeson, 40, who raises pigs and chickens since surrendering under a government amnesty six years ago. "If I want to improve my life now I know it depends on my own self. If one is diligent and works hard, life will get better. There is opportunity."

Gen. Saiyd Kerdphol, 65, chuckled gently at the words of his former enemy. The retired supreme commander of the Thai army masterminded a successful programme to fight communism through economic development, village democracy and giving guns to the people.

Unlike the Philippines, El Salvador, Peru and a dozen other nations still wrestling with bloody, simmering insurgencies, Thailand was able to win over the rebels by running roads and electric lines to distant villages, offering land and assistance if guerrillas gave up the fight and listening to villagers' grievances. At the same time the army hunted the guerrillas in the jungles.

And although often called the next "domino" expected to become Communist after neighbouring Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the Thai insurgency which cost 6,000 government lives since 1965 has fizzled out.

Only a few hundred fighters remain semi-active, down from a peak of 11,000 in 1979. But most Communists have returned peacefully to society.

The Internal Security Operation Command, set up by Gen. Saiyud in 1965 to fight the insurgency, told the *Bangkok Post* it would slash its staff in half, to 400. Peak Isoc strength was 10,000 in Bangkok and many more upcountry.

As he sat sharing cool glasses of water listening to the former guerrilla call Thailand a land of opportunity, Gen. Saiyud knew his 'soft' approach to fighting Communism had worked.

Military historian Tom Marks, a Ph.D. candidate at the University of Hawaii and former U.S. military analyst, says the Thai insurgency was always run by outsiders: Chinese-Thais were the leaders, hill tribesmen and Lao-speaking northeasterners were the fighters, and direction and funds came from China and Vietnam – unlike the Philippines, they had no success setting up front groups in this traditional, Buddhist nation.

A key turning point that kept Thailand from the fate of El Salvador or even Laos came when the king placed the hill tribes under his protection. Then in 1973 Gen. Prem Tinsulanond brought Saiyd's "soft" approach to the field when appointed to fight the communists in the northeast.

Prem later became prime minister and offered an amnesty which included free land, cash for surrendered weapons and recognition that ex-guerrillas would be partners in development.

Ex-Communists are now journalists, Fulbright scholars, rich businessmen, social activists and farmers.

Yet Saiyud worries that with the Communists on the wane, dark forces of corruption are beginning to return. The communist threat forced Thais to clean up some rural injustice and now he sees it creeping back as businessmen, politicians and local officials revert to old ways.

(London Observer Service)

Epidemic killing Spain's horses

MADRID (AFP) - An epidemic of horse sickness in Spain has killed 250 to 300 horses during the last few weeks and is already a disaster for the Spanish horse industry.

Industry professionals, quoted by the daily newspaper *El Pais*, put the financial losses at 10 billion pesetas (about $90 million), primarily because of the halt in foreign sales, apart from the serious and possibly irreparable effects on the image of the Spanish horse industry.

The disease reportedly stemmed from imports last June of contaminated zebras from South Africa. Spanish veterinarians said it is being controlled by large-scale vaccinations.

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Guest of Honour
H.E. The Australian Ambassador
Mr. JOHN B. CAMPBELL
SUBJECT: ISRAEL – NEW HORIZONS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
Cost of Luncheon: Members – NIS 20 each; Guests – NIS 24 each
Reservations with remittances should be made to the Hon. Secretary, at P.O. Box 29672, Tel Aviv 61296, or by phone to Mr. Furman's secretary (Frida 03-5103111) **between 8:30 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.** (Sunday–Thursday).
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Refreshments will be served.
ao005-16-f22

Belgian Friends of Assaf Harofeh Medical Centre

Ruth Milikovsky, devoted friend of the Assaf Harofeh Medical Centre in Belgium, has arrived in Israel to visit family and dedicate medical equipment used for the monitoring of critical patients.

The equipment was given to the Medical Centre by the Belgian Chapter which Mrs. Milikovsky organized.

The group first met on a social basis, and gradually took upon themselves the goal of raising funds for the betterment of the medical services at Assaf Harofeh.

Through the years, the group has donated a considerable amount of medical equipment for the obstetric and intensive care services. $100,000 has been contributed to date to the Medical Centre.

The dedication took place on Sunday, September 20, in the presence of Mrs. Milikovsky, in the Ambulatory Operating Room, and was attended by senior medical staff and the leaders of the Friends Organization in Israel. ADVT.
ao135-23-f22

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Tel Aviv U. anthropologist pulls no punches:

Israelis seduced by the 'good life' in America

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israeli immigrants in the U.S. are living in a kind of twilight zone, unable to be part of the American Jewish community, estranged from their own countrymen and rapidly heading towards oblivion as an identifiable ethnic group.

This is the view of a Tel Aviv University anthropologist who recently spent two years studying *yordim* in New York and admitted that he too narrowly escaped being seduced by the "good life."

"I originally went for a year's sabbatical leave. Then I took another year's leave of absence to continue my research," said Professor Moshe Shokeid in an interview with the university's quarterly magazine. "I was offered a visiting lectureship at one of New York's leading universities. But I knew what would happen. The third year would turn into the fourth and the fourth into the fifth. Then I'd start asking myself how I ever got along on an Israeli salary . It would get harder and harder to go back. I decided to turn down the job."

Shokeid's book about his experiences in New York – soon to be published by Cornell University Press – pulls no punches in its description of life among Israeli expatriates in New York.

Despite their economic well-being they are a lonely, guilt-racked community, ill at ease and homesick, he says.

There are four major reasons for the emigration of Israelis to the U.S.: economic, professional, a desire to travel and the wish to join relatives already there.

But, said the professor, "yordim keep a very low profile. They do not join Jewish organizations and have little social contact with American Jews. Nor do they mix much with non-Jews. In fact, they have few social ties of any kind, even with other Israelis. Their behaviour is not unlike that of a stigmatized group.

"They feel ostracized by others and are not comfortable with themselves. Their feelings of guilt at having left Israel are so intense that the only way they seem able to confront their move to America is to deny it. They explain their presence in America as somehow accidental and plan for an eventual return to Israel."

The presence of other *yordim* is a reminder to them of a situation they prefer to deny, so they tend to keep their distance from other Israelis. This , said Shokeid, could explain why – though there are tens of thousands of Israelis living in New York – there is little evidence of an Israeli "community."

No "Little Israels" have grown up and, unlike other ethnic groups, Israelis in New York have not formed community organizations of their own. Their relationship with the local Jewish community is strained by feelings of resentment. American Jews have some hard attitudes towards *yordim* and are not averse to expressing them, says the professor.

" The American Jews relate to Israelis as symbols but not as human beings. They want to see them as heroes in the Israeli Army, but if the Israelis reject this definition, they don't relate to them any more," he said.

Because secular Israelis see their Jewishness in terms of speaking Hebrew, living in Israel and serving in the IDF, their Jewish identity tends to fade fast in New York. Their children are swept away in the mainstream of American life.

"Most noticeable is the rapid demise of Hebrew among the younger generation, particularly those born in America. The majority of Israeli parents do not insist on speaking Hebrew to their children. Educated at public schools, unbound by close-knit networks of relatives and friends and lacking an Israeli (or Jewish) communal organization which would support and display an Israeli ambience, the Israeli children grow up under little pressure to conform to their parents' social commitment and cultural heritage," said Shokeid.

Nevertheless, "while most of them will never go back (to Israel)," many remain "poignantly aware of their identity and ambivalent towards their adopted land."

Another working day

'Firefighters can't strike; people's lives depend on us'

By JEFF BLACK
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV.- In union circles no one is hated more than a strike-breaker. But for workers in the emergency services, yesterday was another working day despite the organized holiday called by the Clerks' Union to which the "emergency workers" belong.

"It's like the army, we can't go on strike. People's lives depend on us," said Alphonso, a firefighter at Tel Aviv's main fire station. Instead of striking, the men at the station worked on a Sabbath footing which, according to them, is not that different from any other day.

"We're working as normal," Alphonso said. "If we get a call, we answer it."

For an average take-home pay of between NIS750 and NIS800, according to the men, they are expected to put their lives at risk whenever the situation demands it; but then, risk-taking is part of the job's fascination.

Haim, an officer at the station with 10 years' experience, explained: "I wanted this job because it's a challenge. We're volunteers, work is our life despite the fact we don't get the salary we deserve. We do think of the dangers but we spend more time thinking of the satisfaction we get after completing a dangerous job."

Haim said his basic pay was NIS450, which was then augmented by overtime. He has four children. His wife, who works as a clerk, takes home more money than him. "Occasionally she suggests that I work in the market with her father and bring home a real salary, but I love this work."

Nearly all the men at the station are married but the work schedule seems hardly geared for a family man. A shift lasts for 24 hours and the men work 24 hours on and 48 hours off. But, as Alphonso pointed out, firemen are on call all the time. "If there's a big fire and you're not down to work, they'll phone you at home and its straight back to the station."

Yesterday was a quiet day according to the 10 men on duty at the station. By mid-afternoon they had been called out seven times, mainly to deal with small fires although one call was to open an elevator door which had become stuck.

The Sabbath footing meant that normal maintenance work, such as cleaning the fire engines and the mass of hoses in the station's courtyard, was not done, although each fire engine and its equipment was checked at the beginning of the shift.

For these men, strikes are a part of an outside world which does not concern them. They see themselves as different: their job as firefighters marks them out as belonging to a special group which, as Haim said, "can give help when other people can't."

Extended broadcasting asked for second channel

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Although the final reading of the bill creating a commercial television channel has yet to come before the Knesset, Israel Broadcasting Authority director-general Uri Porat has asked Acting Communications Minister Gad Ya'acobi to approve extending second-channel experimental telecasts, currently shown for three hours a night.

The Broadcasting Authority management is also considering making a greater variety of re-run programmes available to the second channel. According to a ruling made last year by the attorney-general, the second channel is permitted to screen its own productions in addition to shows that have previously been shown on ITV. However, it is not permitted to telecast news, or magazine or talk shows based on interviews.

The latter clause precluded the premiere last night of a fortnightly magazine sponsored by the Information Department of the World Zionist Organization. Producer Avi Armoza said that he had consulted representatives of the second channel before going ahead with the production, and had been given the green light. He couldn't understand why there was a sudden clamp-down after the pilot programme had been completed.

Armoza intends to look into the matter today.

Phone calls may cost less for festival

Phone calls made on the eve of Rosh Hashana will probably be cheaper, with charges equal to weekend rates, the Communications Ministry announced yesterday.

The Minister of Economic Planning, Gad Ya'acobi, who is acting communications minister, has reached agreement on this with Finance Minister Nissim and has now asked the chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee for approval.

The Van Leer Jerusalem Institute
invites the public to the following musical events
On Saturday night, October 17, at 8:30 p.m.
The Albert Schweitzer Quintet
will perform works by
Anton Reicha, Hindemith, Haydn, Rossini and Ibert.
The wind quintet was formed in Germany in 1978 by a young group of prize-winning performers who have competed successfully in international competitions, and have appeared throughout Europe.
The concert is performed in association with The Goethe Institut.
On Wednesday, October 28, at 8:30 p.m.
The Pianist **Claudio Crismani**
will be returning to Israel to be present at this recital, after recently appearing in Europe with the London Philharmonic Orchestra of Paris and others.
The programme includes:
Bela Bartok: *Six excerpts from Bluebeard's Castle*
Chopin: *Three Nocturnes, Opus No. 9*
Two Polonaises, Opus No. 26
Mr. Crismani's appearance in Israel is made possible by the generosity of Mr. Daniel Krupf.
Tickets – NIS 15 (NIS 10 for subscribers) and can be purchased at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute in advance, or on the evening of the concert.
The concert will take place at the auditorium of The Van Leer Jerusalem Institute, Albert Einstein Square.
ad394-30-714

Farewell reception for General Sneh

Pro-Jordanians in West Bank urged to play more active role in region

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The outgoing head of the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration, Brig.- Gen. Ephraim Sneh, yesterday urged pro-Jordanian public figures in the West Bank to play a more influential role in the area's political life so as to counter extremism and promote a peace settlement in the area.

Sneh made the remarks at a farewell reception held at Civil Administration headquarters at Bet El to mark the end of his two and a quarter years in office. The reception was attended by more than 100 mayors, Jordanian MPs, senior civil servants, heads of chambers of commerce and leading businessmen. Among those present were Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and Nablus Mayor Hafez Touqan, Nablus businessman Said Kanaan, and the head of the Village Leagues, Jamil el-Amleh.

Speaking in Arabic, Sneh reviewed the performance of his administration in the fields of health and education, and spoke of the development projects carried out in towns, villages and refugee camps. He made special mention of the appointment of Arab mayors in four West Bank cities, the opening of branches of the Cairo-Amman Bank, and the increase in the number of family- unification permits granted to relatives of Palestinians wishing to join their families in the West Bank.

Sneh indicated that the improvement of various services was not meant as a palliative to help prolong Israeli rule. "There is no substitute for a peace settlement between the two peoples, and this policy is not intended as an alternative to such a settlement."

Sneh said that terrorism was the key obtacle to peace, and that the Palestinians were its primary victims. "It is inconceivable that the Palestinian public in the West Bank ...should abdicate its right of free speech and its influence to extremists. It is inconceivable that this voice should not be heard. It can be an influence for peace....which you need more than anyone else."

Sneh met earlier with representatives of Jewish settlements in the West Bank. Yisrael Harel, chairman of the Council of Settlements in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza District, said later that while the settlers were critical of certain aspects of the Civil Administration's policies, they had great personal respect for Sneh, who was carrying out a policy set by his superiors.



The outgoing head of the Judea and Samaria Civil Administration, Brig.-Gen. Ephraim Sneh, shakes hands with Jericho Mayor Jamil Sabri Khalaf at a farewell reception yesterday. Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij is in background. (Scopp 80)

Leave your tuna at home and keep kosher

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The kashrut-conscious Jewish traveller journeying through Europe no longer has to include cans of tuna fish and sardines in his luggage. Instead, he can pack the seventh edition of Swissair's guide to kosher hotels and restaurants in Europe, with a foreword by British Chief Rabbi Sir Immanuel Jakobovits.

Of the 22 countries listed in the guide, Greece, Portugal, Turkey and Yugoslavia have neither kosher hotels nor kosher restaurants. However, the listings include the address and phone number of the rabbinate in Athens; the name, address and phone number of a Lisbon rabbi who provides kosher meals on request; the name, address and phone number of Istanbul's chief rabbi; and the address of Yugoslavia's Federation of Jewish Communities.

France boasts the largest number of kosher facilities in Europe, with three times as many kosher restaurants as England.

Haifa acts to get Carmelit going again

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – City Hall has at last published its long-planned international tender for the repair and renovation of the Carmelit subway, which has been out of operation since last December.

The 10-year-old underground system, which carried about 10,000 passengers daily between the lower town, Hacarmel and Central Carmel areas is not expected to be operational for at least another year. The repairs and renovation will cost several million dollars.

Australian activist invited to Moscow for Rosh Hashana

Special to The Jerusalem Post

MELBOURNE – Australian Soviet Jewry activist Isi Leibler has accepted an official invitation to spend Rosh Hashana in Moscow as a guest of the city's Jewish community centre. The invitation is understood to be the first of its kind since the proclamation of the *glasnost* era by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Leibler said he was "both excited and moved at the prospect of being in Moscow to celebrate the New Year with Soviet Jews."

The Moscow community centre, which houses the Moscow Synagogue under the direction of Chief Rabbi Adolf Shayevich, is a government sponsored body associated with the Ministry of Cults and the USSR Council of Religions. The Leibler invitation, therefore, would have been sanctioned at the highest government level.

The invitation came from Boris Gramm, president of the community centre. Together with Rabbi Shayevich, Gramm was in Budapest last May during the historic conference of the World Jewish Congress, where he met Leibler, who is president of the WJC's Asia-Pacific region.

Observers see the invitation as an indicator of a more positive outlook by the pro-*glasnost* elements in the Soviet Union in December by Prime Minister Bob Hawke. The visit was originally scheduled for October but was postponed because of the prospects of a superpower summit. Human rights and Soviet Jewry are expected to be on the agenda.

Observers believe that the Soviets expect Leibler to be in a good position to convey something of Hawke's thinking on these issues.

Although he emphasized that he had no expectations that his talks with Soviet officials would lead to any significant policy changes or breakthroughs for Soviet Jewry, Leibler said that the invitation in itself was a hopeful sign that *glasnost* may offer greater opportunities to conduct a real dialogue with the Soviet leadership. He hoped to evaluate *glasnost* at firsthand and report back to his colleagues in the international Soviet Jewry movement.

"The visit has very great personal significance for me because I hope to be reunited with many of the close friends I made in the refusenik community on previous visits. I look upon them as great men and women, authentic Jewish heroes of our time," Leibler said.

Although the Soviets, even pre-*glasnost*, occasionally invited rabbis as their official guests, Leibler is believed to be the first non-rabbinical leader involved in international Jewish life to receive a formal invitation.

Leibler is an Executive member of the the International Council of the World Conference on Soviet Jewry (known as the Presidium). He will be accompanied by his wife, Naomi.

TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL TV
8.00 Teletext **8.05** Keep Fit **8.40** School broadcasts **14.00** Teletext **14.05** The Amateur Naturalist (part 12) **14.30** Making Magic **14.55** Nahshon **15.00** Family Problems **15.40** Keep Fit **15.50** Teletext **15.55** The Count of Monte Carlo (part 1) **17.00** A New Evening – live magazine

ISRAEL TV
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES
17.30 The Care Bears **17.55** Children's drama (part 2)

ARABIC-LANGUAGE PROGRAMMES
18.30 News roundup **18.32** Programme Trailer **18.35** Sports **19.30** News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at **20.00** with a news roundup **20.02** North and South. Part 3 of a 24-part American drama serial **21.00** Mabat Newsreel **21.35** Family Ties – American comedy series **22.00** This is the Time **23.00** Miami Vice – American detective series **23.50** News

ISRAEL TV CHANNEL 2
19.00 Till Pop **19.30** Entertainment **20.00** Documentary **21.00** Pop 2

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
16.30 Cartoons **17.00** French Hour **18.30** News in Hebrew **19.00** News in Arabic **19.30** Allo Allo **20.10** Documentary **21.00** News in English **21.20** To be announced **22.10** Love Boat

MIDDLE EAST TV
12.30 Another Life **13.00** 700 Club **13.30** Shape-Up **14.00** Muppet Babies **14.30** Super Book **15.00** Fraggle Rock **15.30** Afternoon Movie: Bride by Mistake **17.00** Happy Days **17.30** Laverne & Shirley **18.00** News **19.00** Magnum P.I. **20.00** Monday Night Football **22.00** 700 Club **22.30** Another Life

RADIO

VOICE OF MUSIC
6.01 Morning Melodies **7.09** Arne: Symphony No. 2 (Bournemouth/Montgomery); Stamitz: Concerto for Clarinet, Bassoon and Orchestra (Popp; Munich Pro Arte/Redell; Brahms: 16 Waltzes for Piano Duet; Sibelius: Violin Concerto (Yaron, IPO/Azman); Schubert: Symphony No. 5 **9.00** Stravinsky: Divertimento; Schumann: Concerto for Cello and Orchestra (Maisky, Vienna/Bernstein); Shostakovich: Piano Quintet; Respighi: "Pines of Rome" (Philadelphia/Muti); Dvorak: Symphony No. 7 (Vienna/Maazel) **12.00** Mozart: Variations on a French Song (Haebler, Szeryng); Chopin: Barcarolle (Ashkenazy); Mozart: Fantasy K. 475; Chopin: Ballade No. 4 (Katz); Mozart: Sonata for Violin and Piano (Lupu, Goldberg) **13.06** Haydn: Symphony No. 59, "Fire" (I'Estro Armonico/Solomons); Mendelssohn: Sonata for Cello and Piano; Ravel: la Valse (Argerich); Offenbach: Gaite Parisienne **15.00** Music Appreciation **16.00** Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra-Bartok: Pictures from Hungary, Piano Concerto No. 2; Ligeti: "Lontano"; Kodaly: Symphony **18.00** Emphasis on the Performance **19.00** Works by Sibelius who died on September 20, 1957 **20.05** Musical Medley **20.30** Haydn: "The Creation" (Dietrich, Fischer-Dieskau, Lewis, Varadi) **22.30** "Then and Again" **23.00** Mozart: Concerti for Piano and Orchestra

RADIO 1st
6.03 Programmes for Olim **7.30** Programme in Easy Hebrew **8.05** Compass **9.05** Information for Listeners **10.05** Hebrew songs and dances **11.05** Morning Pearls **12.05** Mid-East Medley **13.00** News in English **13.30** News in French **14.05** Children's programmes **15.30** Everyman's University **16.05** The Middle Years **18.05** Jewish Traditions **19.05** The *Mishna* Portion for today **19.20** Bible Reading **19.30** Programmes for Olim **22.05** Every Man has a Star – with astrologist Ilan Pecker

RADIO 2nd
6.04 Editorial Review **6.10** Gymnastics **6.30** News roundup **6.52** Green Light – drivers' corner **7.00** This Morning – news magazine **8.05** Making an Issue **9.05** Morning Star **10.05** All Shades of the Network **12.10** O.K. on Two **13.00** Midday – news commentary, music **14.05** Arts and Culture Magazine **14.30** Humour **15.05** Magic Moments **16.05** Economics Mazagine **17.05** Songs and Homework **18.05** Free Period – education magazine **18.45** Sports **19.00** Today – radio newsreel **19.35** Law Magazine **20.05** Cantorial Hit Parade **22.05** New Hebrew Words (repeat) **22.30** Hebrew songs **23.05** A Matter of Taste (repeat) **00.15** Jazz and More

ARMY
6.05 Morning Sounds **6.30** Open Your Eyes – songs, information **7.07** "707" **8.00** Good Morning Israel **9.05** In the Morning **10.05** Music **11.05** Right Now **13.05** Hebrew hits **14.05** Daily sounds **16.05** Four in the Afternoon **17.00** Evening Newsreel **18.05** 50 Years of Israeli Communications (repeat) **19.05** Hebrew songs **20.05** Classical Music Magazine **21.00** Mabat – TV newsreel **21.30** No Quiet Night **22.05** Popular songs **23.05** The 24th Hour **00.05** Night Birds – songs, chat

ARMY TWO
19.05 Radio Radio **20.05** Information, regards and radio games **22.05** Coffee Break **23.05** All That Jazz

CINEMA PERFORMANCES

JERUSALEM
Beit Agron: Lassie Come Home 4:15; Harold and Maude 5:30; My Beautiful Laundrette 7.15; The Color Purple 9:15; **Cinematheque:** Gregory's Girl 7; The Tenth Victim 7; Death of a Cyclist 9; Kings of the Road 9; **Edison:** Robocop 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Edison:** Hanoi Hilton 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Habira Cinema Empire:** closed for renovations; **Kfir:** The Secret of My Success 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Mitchell:** La Famiglia 7, 9:30; **Orgil:** Raising Arizona 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; **Orion Or 1:** Don't Give a Damn 4:30, 7, 9; **Orion Or 2:** Hot Pursuit 4:30, 7, 9; **Orion Or 3:** She's Gotta Have It 4:30; 7, 9; F.X.11:15 p.m.; **Orion Or 4:** Never Too Young to Die 4:30, 7, 9; Delta Force 11:15 p.m.; **Orion Or 5:** Coca Cola Kid 4:30, 7, 9; Hair 11:15 p.m.; **Orna:** Death Before Dishonor 4:30, 7, 9, (16 and over); **Rex:** Black Widow 4:30, 7, 9; **Semadar:** Stand By Me 7, 9:15.

TEL AVIV
Ben Yehuda: Hot Pursuit 5, 7:15; 9:30; **Beit Lissin:** Yellowbeard (Monty Python) 11.15; **Beth Hatefutsoth:** Forbidden 7; **Chen 1:** Blind Date 5, 7:30, 9:50; **Chen 2:** Angel Heart 5, 7:25, 9:50; **Chen 3:** Outrageous Fortune 5, 7:35, 9:35; **Chen 4:** Lethal Weapon 11 a.m., 2, 5, 7:30, 9:50; **Chen 5:** Stand By Me 11 a.m., 2, 5, 7:25, 9:50; **Cinema One:** American Ninja III 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Cinema Two:** Children of a Lesser God 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Dekel:** Black Widow 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Dizengoff 1:** The Name of the Rose 11 a.m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:45, (exc. Wed.); **Dizengoff 2:** Un Homme Amoureux 11 a.m. 1, 3, 5, 7:20, 9:45, (exc. Wed.); **Dizengoff 3:** Personal Services 11 a.m., 1, 3, 5, 7:30, 9:45, (exc. Wed.); **Drive-In:** Assassination 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Esther:** Predator 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Gat:** The Witches of Eastwick 5, 7:20, 9:45; **New Gordon:** Our Neighborhood 5, 7:30, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Hakolnoa ZOA House:** La Traviata 5; Snail 7:30, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Hod:** Never Too Young To Die 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Israel Cinematheque:** Equus 7; La Notte 9.30; **Lev 1:** La Famiglia 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50, (exc. Wed.); **Lev 2:** Manner 2, 5, 8, 10, (exc. Wed.); **Lev 3:** Radio Days 5, 7:50, (exc. Wed.); Mean and Dirty 2, 9:45, (exc. Wed.); **Lev 4:** Down By Law 2, 5, 7:50, 10, (exc. Wed.); **Limor Hamehudash:** Rebel 5, 7:30, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Mazlon:** Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7:30, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Orly:** Flodder 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Paris:** She's Gotta Have It 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30, Altered States 11:30 p.m.; **Peer:** Don't Give a Damn 5, 7:30, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Shahaf:** Secret of My Success 5, 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Sivan:** Raising Arizona 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Tamuz:** Bullshot 7:30, 9:40; **Tubalet:** The Shop Around the Corner 5:30, 7:40, 9:50, (exc. Wed.); **Tel Aviv:** Robocop 5, 7:15, 9:30; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Death of a Salesman 4:30, 7, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Tel Aviv Museum** –Open Air Cinema: Home of the Brave 9 p.m.; **Zafon:** Jean de Florette 4:30, 7, 9:30, (exc. Wed.).

HAIFA
Amphitheatre: Assassination 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 1:** Robocop 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 2:** Man in Love 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Atzmon 3:** Children of a Lesser God 4:15, 6:45, 9:10; **Chen Hamehudash:** Black Widow 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Keren Or Hamehudash:** Don't Give a Damn 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; **Orah:** Never Too Young To Die 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Orly:** The Shop Around the Corner 7, 9:15; **Peer:** Predator 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 1:** Blind Date 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Rav-Gat 2:** Stand By Me 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Ron:** Flodder 4:30, 6:45, 9; **Shavit:** Jean de Florette 7, 9:30.

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Predator 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Lily:** Don't Give a Damn 5, 7:30, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Oasis:** Blind Date 7:30, 9:40; **Ordea:** Assassination 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Rav-Gan 1:** The Witches of Eastwick 5, 7:20, 9:45; **Rav-Gan 2:** Outrageous Fortune 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Rav-Gan 3:** Stand By Me 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Rav-Gan 4:** Angel Heart 5, 7:30, 9:45.

HERZLIYA
Dan Accadia: Crocodile Dundee 7, 9:30; **Daniel Hotel:** Personal Services 7:15, 9:30; **David:** Don't Give a Damn 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Hechal:** American Ninja III 6, 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **New Tiferet:** Eight Million Ways to Die 7:15, 9:15, (exc. Wed.).

HOLON
Armon Hamehudash: Crocodile Dundee 7:30, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **Migdal:** Predator 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; **Savoy:** Robocop 5, 7:15, 9:30

BAT YAM
Atzmaut: Secret Of My Success 5, 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.).

GIVATAYIM
Hadar: Robocop 5, 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.).

RAMAT-HASHARON
Kochav: Apocalypse Now 9:30 p.m. (exc. Wed.); Alan Quartermain and the Lost City 7.

PETAH TIKVA
G.G. Hechal 1: Robocop 5, 7:15, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 2:** Flodder 5, 7:15, 9:30; **G.G. Hechal 3:** The Name of the Rose 5, 7:15, 9:30

RISHON LEZION
G.G. Ron 1: Flodder 5, 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.); **G.G. Ron 2:** The Secret of My Success 5, 7:15, 9:30, (exc. Wed.).

KFAR SAVA
Beit Beri Cinema-Theatre: Crimes of Passion 8, 10 p.m.

KIRYAT ONO
Community Centre: Police Academy IV, 7, 9.15.

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 9.90 per line, including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 197.80 per line, including VAT, per month. Rates calculated according to regular newspaper column width.

JERUSALEM
Museums
ISRAEL MUSEUM. Opening Exhibition: Emphasis-Arieh Aroch, Michael Gross, Igael Tumarkin. **Special Exhibit:** The Priestly Benediction on Silver Scrolls **Exhibitions:** 3500 Years of Chinese Art ◊ Mexican Textiles ◊ Tradition and Revolution: The Jewish Renaissance in Russian Avant-Garde Art ◊ Boris Aronson (1898-1980). From Kiev to New York – stage designs, sculpture, collages ◊ Clegg and Gutman: Work 1986-7, photographs ◊ Islamic Jewelry 8th cent. to the present ◊ Edomite Shrine discoveries from Qitmit, Negev ◊ News in Antiquities '87 ◊ Wondrous India ◊ Toy Sculptures ◊ Permanent Archaeology, Heritage and Ethnic Art exhibitions; Shrine of the Book (Dead Sea Scrolls). ISRAEL MUSEUM VISITING HOURS: 10-5. Guided tours (English): Museum, 11. Archaeology Galleries 30.

Rockefeller (Archeology) Museum: Crusader Art ◊ Animals in Ancient Art. Open 10-5. Guided tour (English) 11.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-1; 3:30-6. Fri. closed. Sat. and holiday eves 10-1. Holidays: check with Museum. 2 Hapalmah St., Tel. 661291/2. Bus No. 15.

SKIRBALL MUSEUM of Biblical Archaeology of the Hebrew Union College, 13 King David Street, Tel. 203333. Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10-4; Fri., Sat. and Hol. 10-2.

Conducted Tours
HADASSAH HOSPITAL, Ein Kerem. Chagall Windows – synagogue open 8.00 a.m.-4.00 p.m. Tours, Sun.-Thurs., hourly, on the half hour: 8.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m. Fri. open 9.00 a.m.-12.45 p.m. Tours, hourly on the half hour: 9.30-11.30 a.m. Entrance fee. **Half-day tours of the institutes:** Sun., Tue., Thur. Details: 02-416333, 446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY
English tours daily Sunday through Thursday: 1. Mount Scopus, 11 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Administration Building. Buses 9, 28, 4a, 26 & 23 to the first underground stop. 2. Givat Ram Campus, 9 & 11 a.m. from the Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, & 24. Tel. 882819.

AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699222.

TEL AVIV
Museums
TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Treasures of the Bible Lands. ◊ New Bezalel 1935-55 ◊ Supreme Court Building, Jerusalem – Architectural Competition ◊ W. Eugene Smith, Rebel Photographer ◊ Helena Rubinstein Museum: closed for renovations. VISITING HOURS: (Museum and Pavilion): Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-8 p.m.; 5-8 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; 7-10 p.m.

Conducted Tours
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrachi Women). Free Morning Tours – Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 233154.
WIZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232938; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 388817.
ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 396171, 233231, 240629; Netanya 33744.
NA'AMAT. (P.W). Visit our projects. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244878.

HAIFA
Museums
HAIFA MUSEUM, 26 Shabbetai Levy St., Tel. 523255. Exhibitions: **Modern Art** – Prints from the Atelier Mourlot, Paris; **Ancient Art** – Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, Shilmona finds; Open: Sun.-Thur. & Sat. 10-1, Tue. & Sat. also 6-9. **Ticket includes admission to National Maritime, Prehistory & Japanese Museums.**
WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-640840.

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WEEKLY REVIEW

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Next Stop, The Summit

A Historic Agreement, And Suddenly the Mood Seems Much Brighter

By R. W. APPLE Jr.

WASHINGTON

SECRETARY of State George P. Shultz and his Soviet counterpart, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, decided last Wednesday, as Mr. Shevardnadze later reported, that it was "time for us to bring in the harvest." That they did, and President Reagan displayed it for the nation and the world to see on Friday — an "agreement in principle" for the destruction of all of the two nations' short- and medium-range nuclear missiles, and a summit conference, probably in Washington, before year's end.

For both Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, whose trip to the United States would be the first such visit since Leonid I. Brezhnev came calling on Richard M. Nixon in June 1973, last week's success means prestige in Europe and the third world, a step toward world peace and maybe a page or two in the history books. The ebullient, silver-haired Mr. Shevardnadze called it "a common success for all mankind, for human civilization."

Perhaps. But the negotiations succeeded this time after a series of failures stretching back a decade not because of such cosmic considerations but because both leaders were prepared to be flexible. And they were willing to give a little to get a little because each of them saw domestic political advantages in signing a treaty.

A failure for Mr. Reagan would have been devastating, not only because it would have handed an immense propaganda advantage to the Soviet Union, which has been waging an unrelenting peace offensive, but also because it would have meant the President had missed his last, best chance to restore his reputation at home. It has been a brutal year for him, starting with the loss of Republican control of the Senate last November, followed by the revelations of the Iran-contra controversy, followed by the failure of his Economic Bill of Rights, followed by the divisive fight over his nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court — a fight that he may still lose. Not long ago, Senator Jim Sasser, a Tennessee Democrat, said out loud what many in Washington had been thinking: that Mr. Reagan rather resembled "a kindly old relative you don't have to pay much attention to."

Mr. Gorbachev's trip to the United States should stop the lame-duck talk, at least for a few months. The Soviet leader and his wife, Raisa, are expected to spend about 10 days here in late November, with a schedule that should allow for an ample number of the spectaculars all presidents love — a state dinner, a treaty-signing ceremony, perhaps a Thanksgiving dinner at the Reagans' mountaintop ranch in California, perhaps even a visit to Disneyland.

Instead of fighting rear-guard actions, Mr. Reagan will be seen as breaking new ground by signing the first treaty with the Soviet Union that reduces arms rather than merely limiting them. Instead of looking tired, presumably, he will look fresh. Instead of bickering with the Democrats, he will be working with them to try to assure ratification.

As for Mr. Gorbachev, the agreement and the summit conference will afford him the chance to display some fruits of change while he exhorts his countrymen to accept the pain of reform. His standing among the general public and his Politburo colleagues has been frayed by some of his actions, and television pictures beamed back from America should help him consolidate his position.

A Haunting Possibility

In addition, analysts believe, Mr. Gorbachev thinks he has opened the way toward further agreements, which he desperately wants, by persuading the most conservative American President of the postwar era — the man who once called the Soviet Union an "evil empire" — to come to terms on a treaty. The Soviet leader is thought to be haunted by the possibility that the United States could produce new generations of technologically sophisticated weapons his own country could not match.

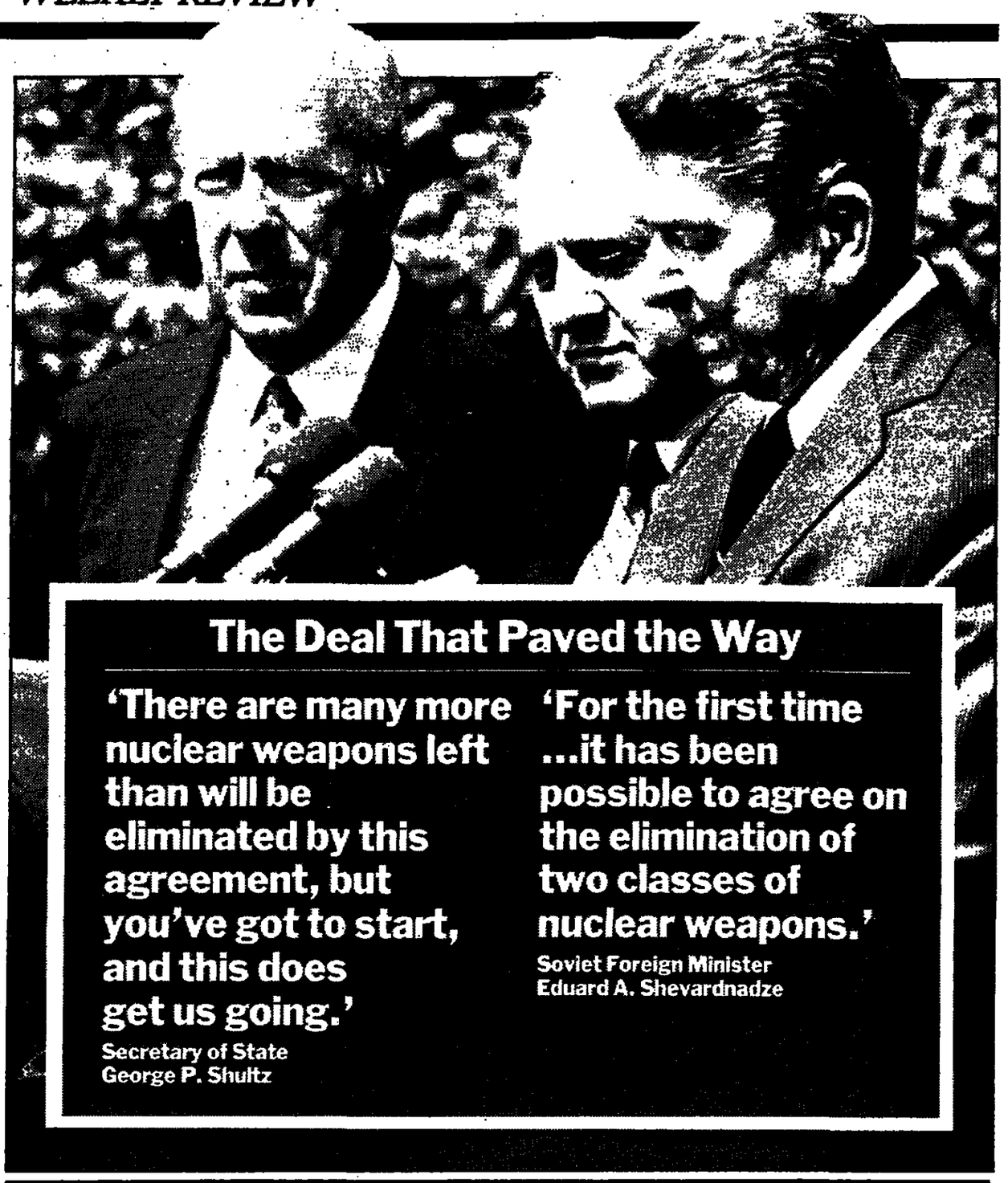
If Mr. Reagan can reduce arms, so the theory goes, how can any of his immediate successors fail to do so? It is a variation on the notion that Mr. Nixon, because of his well-established anti-Communist credentials, was the ideal President to negotiate an opening of formal relations with China.

Once the treaty has been signed the President faces some difficulties in achieving ratification in the Senate. On the Republican right, he can expect delaying tactics from such skeptics as Senator Steven D. Symms of Idaho, who greeted Friday's news with this tart comment: "The Soviets haven't complied with any other treaties; what makes us so sure they'll comply with this one?" *(The view from a Soviet radar site, Page 3.)* And he may face further trouble from Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, the influential Democratic chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, who is threatening to hold up ratification unless the Administration abandons its attempts to reinterpret the 1972 ABM treaty so as to permit more extensive testing of "Star Wars" weapons.

In the last analysis, however, it is difficult to imagine the Senate turning down an accord that the public strongly supports, according to the opinion polls, particularly with the approach of a Presidential election. Most Republicans will not want to undercut one of their own; most Democrats will find it highly inimical to be labeled as obstructionist. But Mr. Reagan is likely to find it much harder to achieve a further breakthrough in the 16 months that he has left. For all of the talk of a new era in United States-Soviet relationships, the intermediate-range missile treaty leaves untouched the two nations' much larger arsenals of strategic weapons, and there is no sign that the President will yield to Soviet demands that he scale back his Strategic Defense Initiative as the price of progress in that realm.

Meantime, the tremendous Soviet advantage in conventional forces persists, worrying European strategists, if not the European public.

As the dour and cautious Mr. Shultz warned, "This doesn't solve all the problems by a long shot."



The New York Times/Paul Hosefros

The Deal That Paved the Way

'There are many more nuclear weapons left than will be eliminated by this agreement, but you've got to start, and this does get us going.'

Secretary of State
George P. Shultz

'For the first time ...it has been possible to agree on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons.'

Soviet Foreign Minister
Eduard A. Shevardnadze

Echoes of 1973

When Brezhnev Came to Call

It has happened before: A Republican President in political trouble receives the leader of the nation he has portrayed as public enemy No. 1, and tensions dissipate for a time. It happened in 1973, when Leonid I. Brezhnev, the last Soviet leader to visit the United States for a summit conference, came to see President Nixon.

The visit was meant to look like a tour as ordinary as a visit of state can be, with ceremonial and comic asides. Mr. Brezhnev worked crowds at White House ceremonies and exclaimed over his baked Alaska. At Mr. Nixon's home in San Clemente, he partied with such Californians as Jill St. John, Bob Hope and Governor Ronald Reagan. He clowned around with Red Skelton, and from the Western actor Chuck Connors he received a bear hug, a cowboy hat and two six-shooters. Mr. Brezhnev also addressed the American people for 47 minutes on television, distressing some who missed "I Dream of Jeannie."

Besides all this, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev signed accords providing for cultural exchanges and technical cooperation; they pledged to avoid actions that could lead to nuclear confrontation. But the visit was mostly icing. Then, as now, the talks that mattered had been in progress for some time, carried on in Geneva by people never seen on television.

From the Classroom to the Courtroom

In Un-Socratic Exchanges, Bork Delineates Several Selves

By STUART TAYLOR Jr.

WASHINGTON

TWICE last week in the process of repackaging himself as a moderate, Judge Robert H. Bork, a hero to the right for thundering loud and long against "the modern, activist, liberal Supreme Court," parsed a distinction for the senators of the Judiciary Committee, who are considering his nomination to the Supreme Court.

"In a classroom, nobody gets hurt," the 60-year-old former professor of law at Yale said. "In a courtroom someone always gets hurt."

Presenting himself in a grueling week of testimony as a model of apolitical judicial restraint with "no ideological agenda" and "great respect for precedent," content to leave undisturbed most of the dozens of decisions he has assailed, Judge Bork and his supporters argued that many of his controversial writings were academic musings of marginal relevance to what he would do if confirmed. A courtroom, he said, "calls for a great deal more caution and circumspection."

Opponents pointed out that what he has been writing about is what the Supreme Court should do, and that he has often and recently suggested far less respect for precedent. Supporters pointed out that Louis D. Brandeis, generally regarded as one of the greatest Supreme Court Justices, was attacked with much the same ferocity as Judge Bork.

With the tone of the hearings careering from dull dissection of arcane legal theories to crackling exchanges charged with politics and sometimes profundity, the nominee came across to many senators as a man of character, great intelligence and dignity, with flashes of humor — but one whose surprising revisions of some controversial past positions now made his candor a major issue.

Some senators expressed dismay about views to which the nominee had adhered, including his denunciation in 1973 of the Supreme Court decision that recognized a right to an abortion. There was also skepticism among undecided senators about his recantations and qualifications of some controversial past positions on such key issues as sex discrimination, free speech and privacy.

Opponents spoke of "confirmation conversions" allegedly motivated by concerns in the Bork camp that he would seem extreme to some senators and television viewers if he stuck to positions he has taken in past writings. But supporters praised the nominee's account of his long intellectual evolution and recent shifts in positions as evidence of open-mindedness, giving him opportunities to reiterate his point that as a Justice, he would be less "speculative" than he had been in the classroom.



Mirko Ilić

Reading Two Records

In the main, Judge Bork's opponents concentrated their efforts on trying to skewer the nominee with his own, off-the-bench words and some of his more controversial judicial decisions. Their main emphasis was on his writings and speeches since the late 1960's, assailing "dozens" of Supreme Court precedents that expanded individual rights, including those recognizing constitutional rights to abortion and privacy and protecting some advocacy of revolutionary violence.

Judge Bork's defenders stressed his stellar credentials as Solicitor General from 1973 to 1977 and as a Federal appellate judge since 1982. They noted several decisions in which he energetically enforced civil rights and First Amendment freedoms. *That* record, they argued, places him well within the legal mainstream.

As for the man in his own words, his explanations of his views and how he came by them seemed sometimes wise and witty, sometimes legalistic and bloodless, and sometimes, in the view of critics, a bit slippery.

Responding to a committee member's suggestion that his frequent changes in political and legal philosophy, going back to his socialism as a youth, aroused concern about "where's the predictability in Judge Bork," he began: "As Winston Churchill, I think it was, said, 'Any man who's not a socialist before he's 40 has no heart; and a man who's a socialist *after he's 40 has no head.*' "

Critics termed legalistic and bloodless his approach to a 1965 Supreme Court decision that struck down a Connecticut law making it a crime, even for married couples, to use contraceptives. More than once, in discussions of Griswold v. Connecticut with Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, chairman of the committee, Judge Bork kept talking about inadequacies in the Court's "constitutional argumentation." Senator Biden, invoking images of state control of the marital bedroom, kept talking about "inalienable rights," rights that "pre-dated the Constitution."

And critics charged Judge Bork was being slippery when he said for the first time last week that he would reach "virtually all of the same results" the Court has reached in sex discrimination cases, although through a different analysis.

With more than a week of committee testimony from supporters and opponents to go before the nomination moves to the floor, prospects for confirmation remained very much up in the air.

Pro-Bork lobbyists seemed a bit more confident than their adversaries, who complained that their quarry had become a "moving target" by backing away from unpopular positions that had seemed at the core of his philosophy. But senators in both camps praised him for answering questions directly, thoroughly and good-naturedly, and for submitting to a far more searching and lengthy inquiry than any other nominee in history.

In the end, a question laid out by Senator Arlen Specter remained. "I think," the Pennsylvania Republican said, "that what so many of us are looking for is some assurance of where you are."

On Friday, Judge Bork restated an answer he had given earlier in the week: "I have expressed my views here and those views are now widely known. It really would be preposterous to say things I said to you and then get on the Court and do the opposite. I would be disgraced in history."

Combatants Renew the Gulf War, the World Tries to Stop It

The World



Sygma/Inra

Iranian soldier on patrol near an Iraqi tank that was destroyed earlier this year during a battle for control of a strip of territory along the Shatt al Arab waterway.

'Everybody Loses'

Iraq's Seven-Year Lesson On the Iranian Revolution

By JOHN KIFNER

KUWAIT

SEVEN long years ago this week, Iraq's strongman, Saddam Hussein, sent his army, which was widely regarded as the strongest in the region, roaring into an Iran supposedly weakened by the tumultuous Islamic revolution that toppled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, America's "policeman of the gulf," from his Peacock Throne.

It was 3 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 23, 1980. Outside the Iraqi port city of Basra, the ground shook with outgoing artillery fire, and laughing, cheering Iraqi soldiers rode buses and trucks toward the front, across the Shatt al Arab waterway to Iran's oil-rich Khuzestan province. In Baghdad, martial music constantly blared from television sets while the military authorities announced day after day that the Iranian city of Khorramshar had, finally, been captured.

As the war enters its eighth year, Iran's devout Shiite Moslem troops, welcoming "martyrdom" as they go into battle, have not only won back all the territory Iraq gained in those first few days, but they also have penetrated into Iraq itself. Now they are once again massing in front of Iraq's elaborate trench and dugout defenses for another "final offensive." After a big battle, at a refrigerated warehouse situated near Baghdad, bodies will be doled out gradually to relatives to avoid a sudden panic. In Iran, the dead are celebrated at Behesht-e-Zahra cemetery, where a grisly "fountain of blood" pumps out bright red liquid.

"The war was a misjudgment by Iraqi military intelligence and the Iraqi Government. Now they would just like to get the Iranians off their backs," said Hans-Heino Kopietz, an analyst with the Institute for Strategic Studies in London, and a close student of the war.

"But the Iranians are on the offensive," he continued. "They see the war in totally moral terms, and they want justification. The Iranians want simply to have Saddam Hussein's head. They will not negotiate. The Iranians are still convinced they can make a breakthrough. They are convinced of it and they will not give in."

The Fighting Resumes

Indeed, at week's end, both sides were at it again after a brief lull during the peacemaking visit of United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, with Iraq using its main military advantage, a virtually unchallenged air force, to bomb Iranian oil installations, power plants and oil shipping. Iran countered on the ground with artillery barrages on the southern front and heavy fighting as a force at brigade strength tried to infiltrate Iraqi lines on the central front.

As a growing armada from Western nations, led by the United States, assembled in the gulf and nearby waters, more attacks were expected by both Iran and Iraq in the "tanker war" that grew out of the land war.

The efforts of the United Nations and others to end the war are motivated less by any concern for the participants or victims — both regimes are widely regarded in the West as among the most unpleasant on earth — but from concern for the safety of the industrialized world's oil supplies and of the possibly destabilizing effect in the volatile Middle East of an Iranian victory, which might inspire other Islamic fundamentalist revolutions. But, as the war drags on, there seems little immediate prospect of either side gaining victory.

"Everybody loses in this one," said Don Kerr, a military expert at the Institute for Strategic Studies. Except, he might have added, for the world's arms dealers, who are reaping a bonanza of billions of dollars of sales to both sides. Iraq is eager to end the war, but it is the question of President Hussein's future that is the sticking point. Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and his followers have taken an uncompromising, morally absolutist position that Mr. Hussein, who invariably is called ruthless, must go. Mr. Kerr and other experts suggested — noting that Mr. Hussein's ambitions were equally absolute — that the only way out of the war may be the somewhat unlikely event of an Iraqi military coup.

Mr. Kerr and other military experts said that one of the most important developments appeared to be Iran's new home-grown defense industry, which appears increasingly capable of delivering small arms and ammunition, the major demand of their light, infantry-based attacks. Iran is also reported to have a new mine factory — possibly making sophisticated, hard-to-detect versions that lie on the ocean floor and respond to sound or vibrations in the water — and to be experimenting with making its own missiles.

An attempt at an arms boycott, the next likely Security Council resolution, is unlikely to stop either the fighting or the arms trade. "All that would happen is the price on the black market would go up," said Mr. Kerr. "The Iranians have been fighting an impossible war for seven years," he said. "This war was put on them at a time when their military, and particularly their air force, was stripped down. No one seven years ago would have given the Iranians a chance. They have managed, they have paid for their stuff and no one is going to be able to tell them what to do."

Cheer at the U.N.

Rare Unity Brings Smile to 'Toothless Tiger'

By PAUL LEWIS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

THE five major powers are making a fresh attempt at exerting their authority over the rest of the world through the United Nations.

This is the significance of the peace mission to the Persian Gulf that United Nations Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar completed last week at the behest of the Security Council's permanent members — Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Secretary General left the gulf without getting either side to agree to a cease-fire, and Western diplomats say they are inclined to rule out any imminent move by the Council if Iran and Iraq do not heed its call for an immediate end to hostilities.

But for the first time in the seven-year war between Iran and Iraq, the Secretary General travelled to the gulf backed by a unanimous cease-fire demand from all 15 members of the council, combined with detailed peace proposals and a threat to impose an arms embargo if the council's demand is ignored. And, probably for the first time in United Nations history, a peace plan was carefully negotiated in advance by the five major powers, then forced on the other 10 temporary members.



The New York Times/Sara Krulwich

Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar after briefing the United Nations Security Council on his peace mission to Iran and Iraq.

The unity of the five powers in respect to the cease-fire mission in the gulf war has sent a wave of optimism through the United Nations, stirring hopes that they may finally galvanize the world body into carrying out a mandate for peace it was given in 1945 to save "suceeding generations from the scourge of war."

The founders of the United Nations accorded awesome powers to the Security Council, including the right to enforce peace through military intervention or trade embargos, so long as the five all agree. But the organization has seldom used these powers. Time and again meaningful action was stymied by one side or the other. This time, because it seemed to be in the major powers' interests, there was unity.

"The U.N. suddenly showed us it can work as it is supposed to after all," said Brian Urquhardt, Scholar in Residence at the Ford Foundation and a former United Nations Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs. Special factors helped the five major nations forge this consensus. Washington and Moscow fear being drawn into a confrontation in the gulf if the war drags on. But neither would relish an Iranian victory.

As shown by the ambiguous answers the Secretary General brought back last week from the two belligerents, however, calling for a cease-fire and threatening sanctions are easier than actually persuading Teheran and Baghdad to stop fighting. Yet for two main reasons many diplomats and officials believe a corner has been turned and that the Security Council is moving toward a more active peacekeeping role. First the prospect of new arms control agreements reduces tension between Moscow and Washington and will encourage agreement on new joint efforts. "It's the context of détente that gives the agreement its wider significance," said a European NATO Ambassador.

"The Security Council machinery will work more easily in an era of détente, which we seem to be entering," said Professor Thomas M. Franck of the New York University School of Law and author of a recent study of the United Nations.

Second, after finally flexing their muscles in unison, the five permanent Security Council members have every interest in preserving their new-found unity. The gulf agreement has brought a new trust and even camaraderie among representatives here of the five major powers. They now meet regularly in one another's homes, such as the Beekman Place apartment of the British Ambassador, Crispin Tickell. They have also started to look around for other world trouble spots where they might bring their combined pressure to bear, including possible backing for a United Nations-sponsored Middle East peace conference.

Having a successful, influential Security Council would also be in the political interest of Washington and Moscow, helping the Soviet leadership appear peace-loving and responsible, while in the United States lessening public distaste for the United Nations and encouraging Congress to approve additional funds for the American share of the organization budget this year.

As former Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance put it recently: "The U.N. has become a toothless tiger. But if the Security Council can implement its resolution, we could see a major improvement in international peace and security and in the public's view of the United Nations."

Accused Hijacker Caught

For the U.S., a Deceptive Lull In Terrorism

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

WASHINGTON

ON the face of it, the wave of international terrorism that plagued the Western world throughout much of 1985 and 1986 has receded. The American public is no longer inundated by reports of attacks in the air and at sea that came so quickly they all started to run together. But it is wrong to conclude that terrorism has ended or even abated. And few people inside or outside Government doubt that large-scale attacks against American and Western European targets could resume at any time.

Certainly, in the period since the April 1986 American attack on Libya, in retaliation for Tripoli's role in the bombing of a Berlin discothèque frequented by American military personnel, Reagan Administration officials have pointed to a series of successes in the war against terrorism.

In the last year, several Western European countries have expelled Libyan diplomats who were suspected of facilitating a terrorist network, improved their internal security — thwarting several terrorist plots — and embraced greater international cooperation. This vigilance has coincided with a decline of Libyan-inspired attacks in most of Western Europe. But even though the large-scale retaliations that critics said would follow the American raids did not materialize, there were several examples of what were believed to be vengeance attacks. An American intelligence agent was sold by his Lebanese captors to Libyan agents and murdered; two British hostages in Lebanon were killed, and an American diplomat was shot and wounded in the Sudan. In addition, European and United States sanctions against Syria were a crucial factor in pushing President Hafez al-Assad to dismantle the Syrian-based operation of the Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal. The sanctions came after the Syrians were linked to an attempt to bomb an Israeli airliner in London last November.

Washington's latest victory was announced last week. A Lebanese man, Fawaz Younis, was arrested in international waters in the Mediterranean, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d said, and flown to Washington, where he was arraigned in United States District Court on charges of hijacking a Jordanian airliner, carrying 70 people, at least 4 of them Americans, in 1985.

The hijacking of a Pan Am jetliner in Pakistan a year ago, in which 21 people were killed, including 2 Americans, was the last major attack against a United States target. This summer, fears of terrorism abated and record levels of American tourists flooded back to Europe. But experts warn that while the nature of the Middle Eastern threat to the West and the targets of opportunity may be changing, the danger remains.

According to the State Department's figures, the number of terrorist incidents worldwide — particularly in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America — is bigger so far this year than in the same periods in 1985 and in 1986.

"The incidence of international terrorism is very high," said Brian Jenkins, a terrorism expert at the Rand Corporation, a research group. "But popular perceptions are based on a handful of spectacular incidents that involve Americans, not by the numbers."

To some extent, even when Americans are involved, perceptions have begun to change. The kidnapping of an American journalist, Charles Glass, in Lebanon, for example, elicited little sympathy compared with the earlier abductions of Americans. "When I used to give speeches, there were all these questions about forgotten hostages," an Administration official said. "Now the feeling is, 'Why do you let those arrogant guys wander around and get caught?' "



Associated Press

Fawaz Younis (left), who is now in U.S. custody, reading a statement at Beirut Airport shortly before a hijacked Jordanian airliner was blown up in 1985.

United States intelligence recently detected evidence that some American embassies were under surveillance by Iranian agents. A standoff between France and Iran over an Iranian Embassy employee suspected of complicity in terrorist attacks in Paris a year ago remains tense. And West German authorities have expressed concern that their refusal to release Mohammed Ali Hamadei, accused of the 1985 hijacking of a TWA jetliner and the murder of an American on board, has increased their country's vulnerability.

In some cases, the most recent wave of terrorism has been directed at other targets. In Pakistan, for example, hundreds of people have died in bombings that many believe were carried out with the help of the Afghan secret police.

In the last year, more terrorist attacks in general occurred in Latin America than in any region except for the Middle East. Since the American bombing raids of Libya, Libyan agents have tried to establish contacts with extremist groups in Latin America and the Caribbean. While part of the violence was the result of internal conflicts, the attacks against American targets also increased, according to State Department data. In Peru, for example, the Citibank office in Lima was bombed three times last year, and the United States and Soviet Embassies and a Chinese commercial office were attacked on the same day. A bomb thrown into the swimming pool of the American Ambassador's residence in Lima last year did not explode.

"We have major problems coming up," a State Department official who deals with terrorism predicted. "When you look at the institutional ability of most of the world to cope with terrorism, or the level of international cooperation with, say, Latin America, you see that we're in the stone age."

Secrets of Krasnoyarsk

Soviet Eye on the Sky: Questions of Trust

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

ALTHOUGH praised in some quarters as a show of flexibility at a critical moment in arms control history, the Soviet Union's surprise opening of a top-secret Siberian radar site to Western visitors prompted a dispute last week over whether the visit did indeed yield a bonanza of technical insights, as the Congressmen who saw it maintain.

The furor goes far beyond the current negotiations over medium-range missiles, focusing on the larger questions of whether the Russians can be trusted to honor existing treaties and whether they are secretly forging ahead in "Star Wars" antimissile systems even as they criticize such American efforts.

The Pentagon, which dismissed the Sept. 5 opening of the Krasnoyarsk facility as clever propaganda, said the visit produced nothing of substance and stuck to its contention that the radar is part of a Russian Star Wars system. But the Congressmen themselves asserted that their four-hour inspection produced a wealth of new data. No matter what, the new Krasnoyarsk findings go far beyond what the American military had previously known — or made public. Meanwhile, the Russians asked President Reagan for permission to visit disputed American radar installations — implying, perhaps, that they feel a substantial sacrifice was made in opening the Siberian site.

The most vigorous dismissal of the conclusions reached by the Krasnoyarsk visitors came from James C. McCrery, an official of the Defense Intelligence Agency, who said that the hundreds of photographs brought back by the Congressmen, all Democrats, contained no surprises. "Based on what we have seen so far, none of our judgments have changed," he said at a Pentagon press conference.

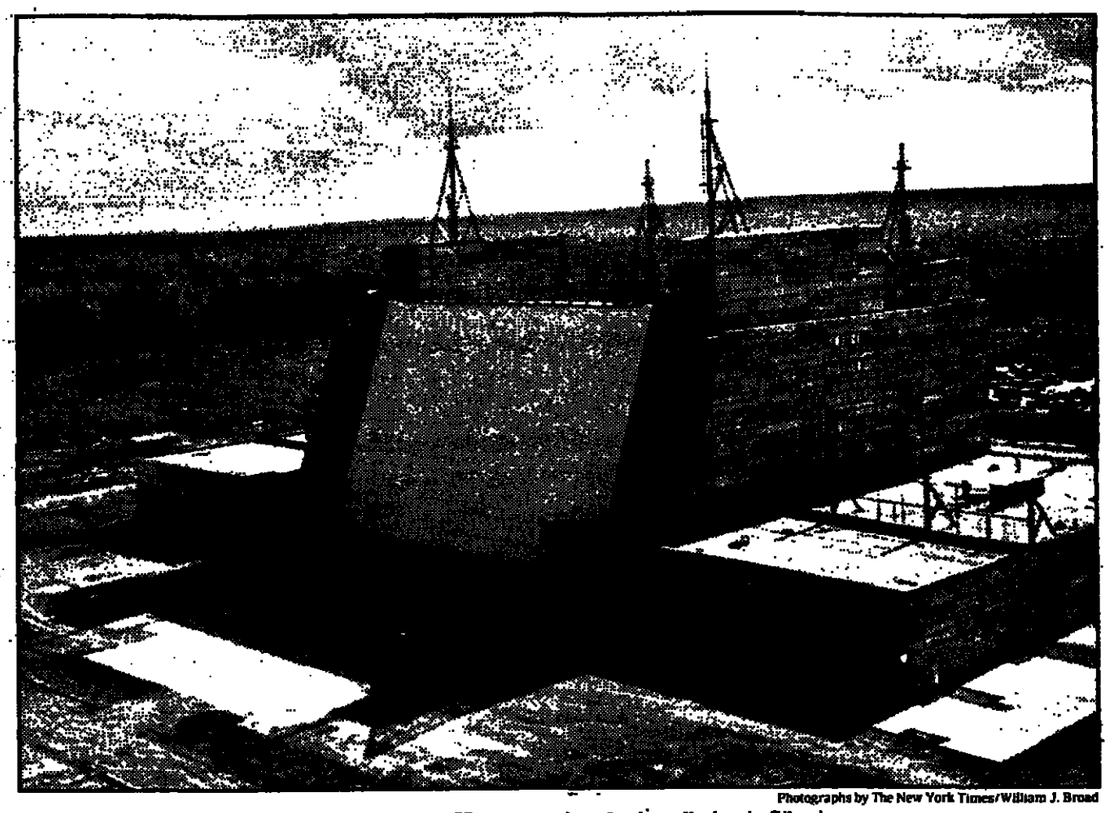
On Capitol Hill Tuesday, the Congressmen themselves argued their case behind closed doors, briefing D.I.A. experts. The three Representatives who visited the radar site, accompanied by this reporter, were Thomas J. Downey of Long Island, Bob Carr of Michigan and Jim Moody of Wisconsin.

The Congressmen say their visit raised questions about both Soviet and American contentions in the arms dispute. The Soviet Union says the site is for tracking satellites, but the Congressmen say that explanation is far from convincing. (For their reasoning, see below.)

Rather, the Congressmen say, new evidence suggests a likely use of the half-built radar is early warning of nuclear attack, a view that raises serious legal issues. The 1972 antiballistic missile treaty requires that early-warning radars be placed only on a nation's periphery and only with the antennas facing out. The Krasnoyarsk radar, in the Soviet Union's interior, is clearly facing the wrong direction for ABM compliance. If the half-built radar is indeed for early warning, the Congressmen say, it is today no violation of the ABM treaty but would become one if switched on. The Administration insists the site now violates the treaty.

The drafters of the ABM treaty, hoping to halt the development of Star Wars weaponry, wanted radar facilities confined to a nation's edge. Large radars, if deployed inland, could serve as powerful eyes meant to track warheads and to guide Star Wars interceptors to destroy them. The theory is that radars facing outward would sweep an area so distant from battlefields as to be useless in directing interceptors.

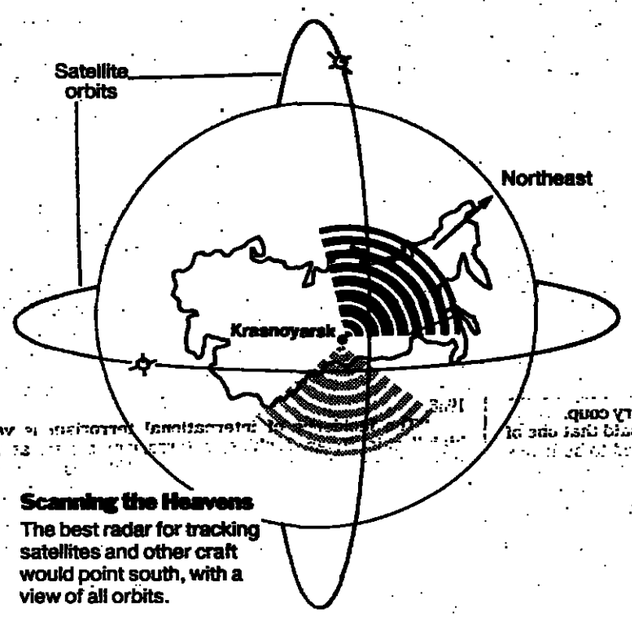
The Pentagon says Krasnoyarsk is for managing such antimissile battles. The Congressmen disagree, saying their visit produced new evidence to back their view — one the Central Intelligence Agency has endorsed in the past. Aspects of the dispute are detailed below, with photographs similar to the ones officials are arguing over in Washington.



Photographs by The New York Times/William J. Broad

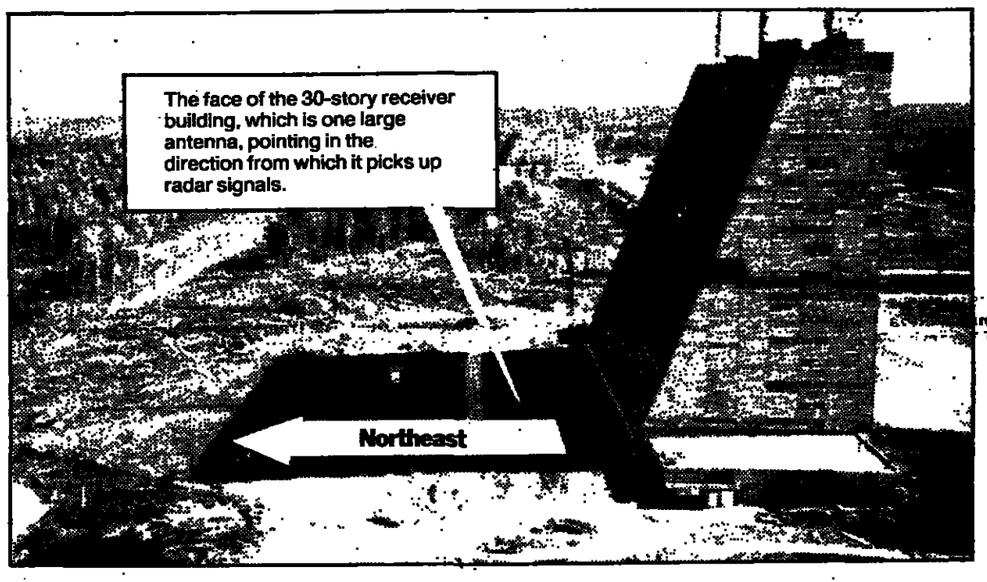
The 11-story radio transmitter building at the Krasnoyarsk radar installation in Siberia.

Space Tracking? The Direction Is Wrong

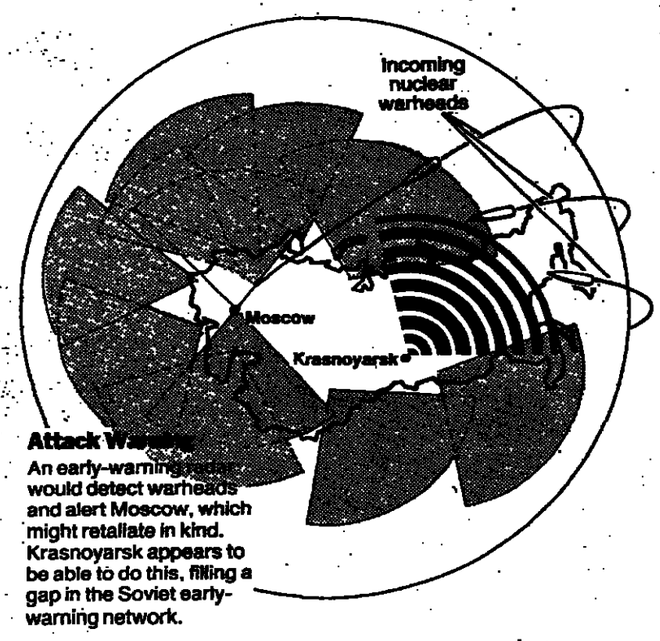


Scanning the Heavens
The best radar for tracking satellites and other craft would point south, with a view of all orbits.

ALTHOUGH the Soviet Union insists the radar at Krasnoyarsk is only for tracking satellites, it is not in the best position for that job. The radar clearly points northeast, meaning that it would miss satellites that travel in west-east orbits around the earth's equator, and see only those in or approaching north-south orbits around the earth's poles. If it pointed south, it could easily track all satellites, as shown in the diagram at left. Afternoon shadows cast by the 30-story radar receiver, right, show it is pointing northeast, the sun setting in the southwest.

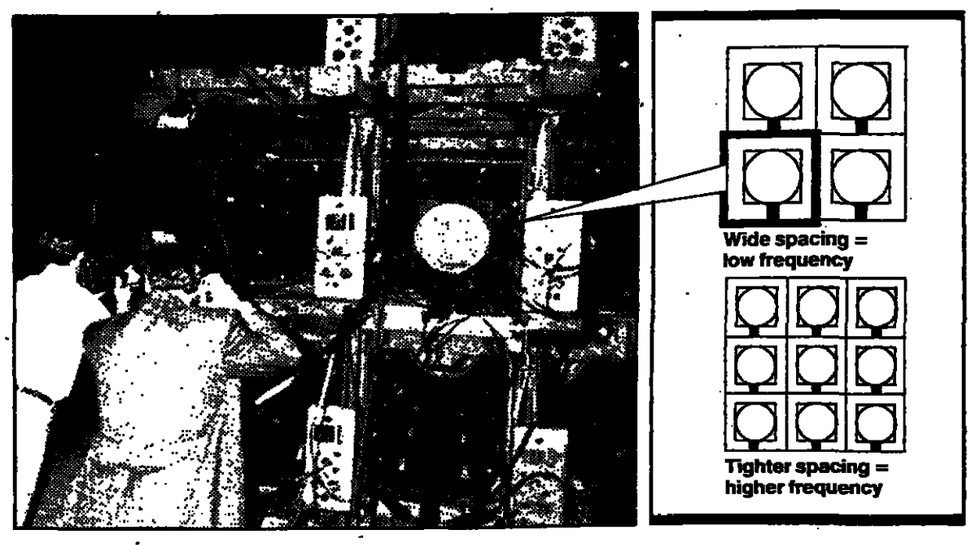


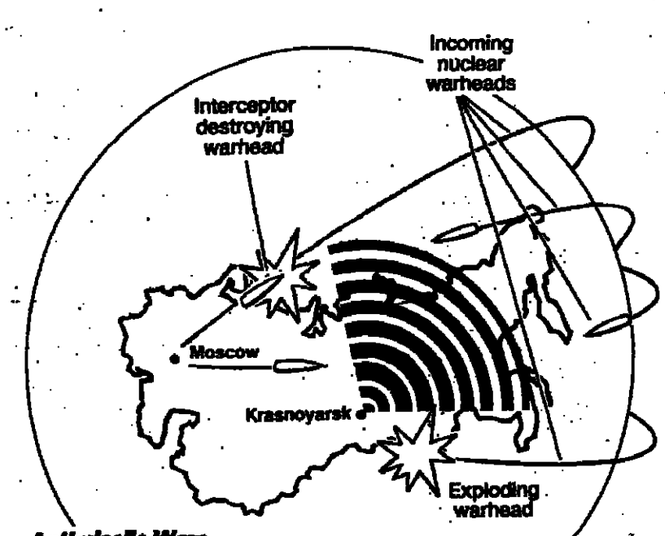
Early Warning? The Setup Is Ideal



Attack Warning
An early-warning radar would detect warheads and alert Moscow, which might retaliate in kind. Krasnoyarsk appears to be able to do this, filling a gap in the Soviet early-warning network.

AS evidence that the giant radar is probably designed to provide early warning of attack by nuclear missiles, the three Congressmen maintain that its frequency, about 200 megahertz, is ideal for such uses. They contend that this type of transmitter is unsuitable for use in Star Wars antimissile battles, which usually have higher-frequency radars to track warheads. Experts can easily discern the frequency by examining the spacing of racks for transmitter units inside the 11-story transmitter building, at right. Higher-frequency radars have transmitter elements closer together. Defense Department officials last week said the radar is "possibly" not best suited for Star Wars battle management but is still adequate for the task.





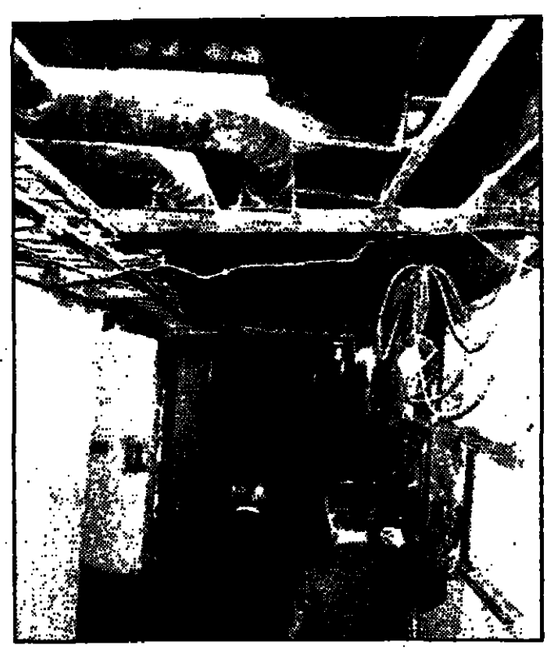
Antimissile Wars
A radar for battle management would track incoming warheads, project their path and alert Moscow, which would fire interceptors and other antimissile arms to try to destroy warheads in flight. The radar would have to work amid the chaos of nuclear war.

Star Wars? U.S. Officials Disagree

THE Congressmen say that orchestrating Star Wars battles would be difficult because Krasnoyarsk is vulnerable to several effects of nuclear war. High winds from nearby nuclear blasts would shatter fragile windows, right, and possibly collapse the whole structure, which the Congressmen described as "shoddy." In addition, bursts of electricity from high-altitude nuclear blasts hundreds of miles away would be picked up by unprotected wires inside buildings, shown far right, knocking out computers and electrical equipment. Pentagon officials insist, however, that the half-built radar installation could be "hardened" in the normal course of construction and eventually be defended from attack by its own set of antimissile interceptors. The windows, officials say, could be bricked over.



Soviet and American officials in front of receiver building, above. The site has windows and wiring that could be vulnerable to nearby nuclear blasts.



Toward a New Beginning

Rebinding Eastern Europe's Diplomatic Ties With Israel

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

JERUSALEM

EHUD GOL, the Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman, was searching for the right expression to capture Israel's mixed feelings about its restoration of low-level diplomatic relations with Hungary. Finally, he found the phrase he was looking for: "Too little, but not too late."

Indeed, after a break of 20 years in diplomatic relations, Israel had hoped Hungary would agree to exchange ambassadors and not just low-level "interest sections." But the Hungarian Government insisted on following the lead of Poland, which last October also restored the ties it severed with Israel during the June 1967 Arab-Israeli war by exchanging interest sections with Jerusalem. The arrangement, announced last week, allows Israel and Hungary to exchange diplomats, but these diplomats must work, at least technically, out of a third country's embassy and not open their own mission.

Nonetheless, there was quiet satisfaction in the Israeli Foreign Ministry that Israel and Eastern Europe may be headed for a new beginning. During a visit to the United Nations this week, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres will be holding talks with his Soviet counterpart, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, as well as with the foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, the two countries Israel hopes to restore diplomatic ties with next.

The sudden interest in Eastern Europe in re-establishing links with Israel seems to grow out of a combination of factors.

While they never like to admit it publicly, Israeli officials concede that their country is often the beneficiary of both the myth — and the reality — of Israeli influence in the United States.

Eastern European leaders seem to believe that improving ties with Israel will somehow automatically lead to improved ties between their countries and the United States. For example, Israeli officials have no illusions about the motives of Rumania, the only Eastern-bloc country that did not cut off relations in 1967. It has recently been seeking warmer ties with Jerusalem — even inviting Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to Bucharest — in large part because its leaders believe this will improve its chances of obtaining "most favored nation" trading concessions from Washington. The Eastern European nations are not the only ones with such concerns. Five African countries — Zaire, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Togo and Liberia — have also restored relations with Israel in the last five years.

In addition, the Eastern-bloc countries, which have deep cultural, historical and ethnic links with Israel, appear to have been encouraged by Moscow to restore some ties with the Jewish state. Using Eastern Europe in this way is quite convenient for the Kremlin because it will make it that much easier for the Soviet Union to resume ties when, and if, it feels the time is right.

A Two-Track Approach

The Soviet Union appears to be working on a two-track approach, said Prof. Yaacov Roi, a Tel Aviv University historian specializing in Soviet policy in the Middle East. On one track, the Kremlin seems to be trying to create the appearance of improving relations with Israel — without paying any price for it — at a time when it would like the American public to believe that it is becoming more moderate and a trustworthy partner for a new arms control agreement. In this context, the Soviet Union sent a consular delegation to Israel in July, on a 90-day visit, the first such contact since 1967.

But now the question is whether the Russians will grant a reciprocal visit to Moscow to an Israeli consular delegation, something many in Jerusalem would like to see. "For now this is a price the Soviets have not been prepared to pay," Mr. Roi said. "I think that if Israel insists, then contacts will come to a stop. Unless an international Middle East peace conference materializes, the Soviets will have no reason to become further involved with Israel."

This brings up the second track. Mr. Roi contended that if — and only if — an international conference becomes a serious possibility, Moscow might be prepared to make substantial concessions to Israel in order to participate. Israel has set as its preconditions for Soviet participation the release of thousands of Soviet Jews wishing to emigrate and the restoration of full diplomatic relations. "When it comes to Moscow, there will be no interest sections," a senior Israeli official said. "It will be all or nothing."

Meanwhile, another player has entered the picture — China. The Chinese Ambassador to the United Nations has met the Director General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry twice in the last five months in talks widely publicized by China. Behind the scenes, private companies in Israel, particularly in agriculture, have been engaged in major commerce with China. Israeli officials believe that if Moscow eventually restores diplomatic relations with Jerusalem, then Beijing will probably only be a half step behind.

A Weakened Aquino



Reuters

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel hopes to ride to power by barnstorming among armed forces who are increasingly estranged from the Aquino Government.

Coalition That Chased Marcos Disintegrates

By SETH MYDANS

MANILA

THE Vice President brought three brothers. The President was waiting with her brother, her brother-in-law and her mother-in-law.

For more than two hours, the two powerful political clans of Vice President Salvador H. Laurel and President Corazon C. Aquino aired their differences frankly, without loss of decorum, according to Mr. Laurel. But when the Vice President, wearing the white suit he dons for special occasions, walked back out into the sunshine, an edgy political marriage of nearly two years had been annulled.

Mr. Laurel, it was decided, would remain as Vice President, but he was quitting his cabinet position as Foreign Secretary in the Aquino Government. He said the President had done nothing to try to stop him, and her aides said she had already been moving toward a decision to fire him, after growing evidence that he had been dealing secretly with her opponents.

Mr. Laurel's break with Mrs. Aquino came at a most difficult passage for her, when she was seeking to repair a fractious Government coalition and present an image of stability in the wake of a coup attempt by elements of the military that seemed to have come close to succeeding.

Bit by bit, with Mr. Laurel's defection, the coalition of forces that joined to oust the former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, in February 1986 has disintegrated. The two major figures who have always showed the closest natural rapport — Mrs. Aquino and the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos — now remain the primary pillars of her Government.

But analysts suggest that General Ramos, who has created his own enemies with a high political profile, may also be dropped once the current military crisis has passed. In a Cabinet shuffle forced by the military and other critics last week, Mrs. Aquino was pressured after months of resistance to remove her closest adviser, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo.

In what appeared to be an exchange, she also dropped his main personal and ideological rival within the Cabinet, Finance Secretary Jaime V. Ongpin, another of her early pre-election advisers. Though she appeared to be retreating in the face of strong pressure, the President's backers say she remains firm and is being forced to grow as she sheds the men who surrounded her when she was, as she described herself, "only a housewife." She has immediately embarked on a much-needed publicity campaign in which she will be meeting with various groups, some of them at military camps.

Vice President Laurel has already begun his bid for support within the disaffected armed forces with a week of barnstorming at military camps, where he encouraged soldiers to shout and stamp their feet in opposition to Government policies and leaders.

Apparently, his hope is that if the military moves again to unseat Mrs. Aquino, he is best placed, as a Vice President in opposition, to benefit. But one effect of his campaign may be to fragment the opposition to the President. Mr. Laurel has a reputation for political wrong-footedness, misjudging his alliances and making his political bids at inopportune moments.

The relationship between Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel, known by his nickname as Doy, had never been easy. In his thirst to head the anti-Marcos election ticket in December, 1985, instead of Mrs. Aquino, he had even suggested to one intermediary, the powerful Archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, that he and Mrs. Aquino first say a prayer, then flip a coin to decide who would be the presidential candidate.

After Mr. Marcos was ousted and he and Mrs. Aquino were installed, Mr. Laurel's primary complaint was that she had reneged on a promise: to let him run the country for her if the two of them came to power. But their alliance began to fall apart as soon as the election was over and their two families began to tussle for power.

Now that he has broken with her, after months of frustration as an essentially unwanted "spare tire," Mr. Laurel said he would be free to criticize the Government at will and, in effect, to campaign for the one job he has always wanted. "All I have to do is survive," he said.

Outside the Mosquito Net

Mr. Laurel said he complained to Mrs. Aquino that, "You were suddenly surrounded by people who kept us away from each other." In describing what he called the frustrations of the past 18 months, Mr. Laurel said, "I am kept out of the kulambo," the mosquito net that encloses the marital bed.

Mr. Laurel said he would now launch an anti-communist campaign around the country, a tactic that recalls that of Senator Juan Ponce Enrile when he turned openly against Mrs. Aquino before being fired as Defense Minister last November. It was then that the first reports began to circulate that Mr. Laurel was experimenting with a new relationship with the President's opponents.

Now that Mr. Enrile has broken openly with the President, Mr. Enrile and his men are openly courting Mr. Laurel. The presidential ambitions of the two leaders would appear to be in conflict, but both face the immediate challenge of somehow shaking Mrs. Aquino from power. The suspicion among analysts here is that Mr. Enrile is hoping to use Mr. Laurel much as the President's supporters did, as an ally of convenience who would once again be ejected from the mosquito net when the battle is won.

Views

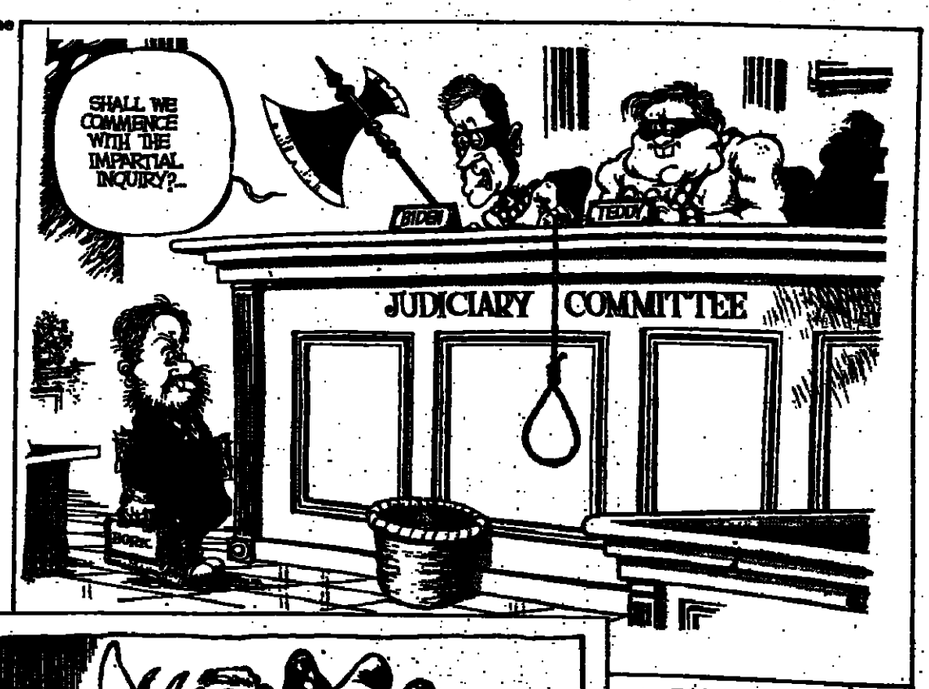
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هكذا في الأهلي

Arts & Leisure

After the Great Leaps, Baryshnikov Moves On

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

The time has come to state the obvious. A few months short of turning 40, after years of injuries and after performing less and less frequently with the American Ballet Theater in New York, Mikhail Baryshnikov is not the dancer we first saw here in 1974. But that is the image we all still carry in our minds. There is, however, a compelling, if different, Baryshnikov in our midst. The time has also come to recognize that the ballet superstar has entered a new phase in his career.

Even critics can experience a blinding moment of truth. My epiphany occurred recently, as I sat watching Mr. Baryshnikov perform splendidly with his own summer touring group, Baryshnikov & Co., at the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, N.J.

The flash of illumination was that Mr. Baryshnikov had become one of the greatest crossover artists in popular American culture. At the end of this concert, teen-age girls sprang up to scream and yell — but not before women old enough to be their mothers (they were their mothers!) had done the same. Even the menfolk beamed and managed a smile.

If he is not exactly the Elvis Presley of ballet, Mr. Baryshnikov demonstrates a popular appeal that reaches far beyond the usual ballet audience. It is no accident that the producer of Baryshnikov & Co., which appears in rock-concert venues that seat 10,000 people, is Bernie Lawrence, who has also booked Frank Sinatra.

But the Baryshnikov & Co. program — shortened versions of "Don Quixote," and two George Balanchine ballets, "Apollo" and "Who Cares?" — suggested something else that is important to keep in mind. It is not a pretty face or Mr. Baryshnikov's still-budding career as an actor that attracts us. It is his dance image.

In this instance, he gave the members of the audience their money's worth: plenty of Baryshnikov to watch — he danced in all three ballets — and a program that did not talk down to them.

It is doubtful that we will be seeing much more of Mr. Baryshnikov in the 19th-century classical ballets. Yet it was those classical roles, especially in their revised virtuoso versions, that made his initial reputation. In the 1970's, Baryshnikov was Baryshnikov in Petipa's "Shades" scene from "La Bayadère." The heart nearly stopped and the eye opened wider as he whirled like a genie in the air. He never let us into the secret of how his technique allowed so silky a transition in every movement. A tennis coach might call him form-perfect.

The dancer's form was less than perfect earlier this month in New Jersey, where he dashed off his familiar "Don Quixote" solo, framed by nine Ballet Theater women, in a medley of excerpts from the full ballet.

Watching this performance led to a new train of thought. Mr. Baryshnikov was dancing with a severe ankle injury that had caused him to cancel eight performances earlier in the tour. Very possibly this was the last time he would be seen anywhere in the kind of role with which he was initially identified. He had danced "Giselle" in 1986, but last spring he did not dance at all with Ballet Theater in New York. Nor had he danced in a special September season in 1985 at the Metropolitan Opera House, having injured himself just at the end of another Baryshnikov & Co. tour.

These tours are money-making ventures. Why else would Mr. Baryshnikov seem more willing to risk injuring himself under grueling tour conditions than to dance with Ballet Theater?

One suspects, however, the truth is more deeply shaded. Like all great dancers of his age, Mr. Baryshnikov cannot be as consistent in his technique as he was at the age of 26. At the same time, the old and stunning facility that did surface on this recent occasion means that Mr. Baryshnikov can deliver the technique and stylistic presence if he chooses. The question is at what physical cost.

More significantly, the Baryshnikov who does not dance with Ballet Theater is also Baryshnikov the artistic director who has proved a point — namely that Ballet Theater should not be dependent upon one name to sell tickets. Last year's successful season, which introduced exciting new young dancers such as Julio Bocca, was an excellent example of this policy.

The best thing that could happen is to clear the air. The public that says "Is that all?" when Mr. Baryshnikov does not jump and leap, should be introduced to the new Baryshnikov. The one I saw on tour was thoroughly committed to every moment on stage. Was it that he was dancing with a small group that "belonged" to him rather than a [illegible] directors? Or is he at the stage of maturity that gives his performances a richer dimension than before?

There was a thrilling Baryshnikov on view here, not in "Don Quixote" but, suprisingly, in the Balanchine "Apollo." When he made his debut in the title role at a Chicago dance festival in 1978, he imposed his own interpretation on the role — an angry young man full of chopped up, wrongly accented movements. A year later under Balanchine's guidance in the New York City Ballet, he seemed frozen in purity. But now, in his duet with Susan Jaffe's beautifully etched Terspichore, as well as in his own two solos, he was totally relaxed within the idiom.

This was a playful Apollo, creating drama out of angles and curves, not superimposed acting. The call to duty from Parnassus within the ballet was clearly heard onstage: Mr. Baryshnikov's youthful god was transformed as his body took on a new authoritative mien. The party was over.

The Baryshnikov of the future will be interesting to watch if he remains interested, as he was here, in what he is doing. It isn't virtuosity but artistic maturity that makes him compelling today. For the first time he has a new understanding of his roles. When he performed the part of the Broadway dancer in Balanchine's Gershwin ballet, "Who Cares?" he showed us a dancer who reveled in the very act of dancing. In these performances, he seems to have found himself. □



Black Star/Lynn Johnson

Mikhail Baryshnikov working out in a New York City rehearsal space earlier this year

Measuring the New York Film Festival

By VINCENT CANBY

When he first comes on the screen in Nikita Mikhalkov's "Dark Eyes," Marcello Mastroianni appears to be exhausted and old. It seems as if success and the good life have at last caught up with this most talented, most engaging, most enduring of all European actors. In "Dark Eyes," Mr. Mastroianni is initially seen as a rummy, garrulous wreck of a man, a once-promising architect who, near the turn of the century, had been picked up by the Italian haute bourgeoisie and then, after too many infidelities, had at last been abandoned by the wife and class that were never really his.

"Dark Eyes," which opens the 25th New York Film Festival Friday, is the story of the architect's unfortunate, sadly ridiculous romantic escapades, told in one long, elegant flashback in which the initially debauched-looking Mr. Mastroianni regains his perpetual, resilient, ageless middle age. The physical transformation of the actor in the course of the movie is something miraculous, accomplished without visible makeup, through the resources of a remarkable performer and, of course, through the opportunities of a richly written role.

Mr. Mastroianni's performance is a fitting celebration of the first quarter-century of the New York Film Festival. As an actor can never be much better than his material, no film festival is any better than the movies it shows. Twenty-four years ago, Mr. Mastroianni secured his place in film history by his performance in Federico Fellini's "8½," and the New York Film Festival opened its first season with Luis Buñuel's classic comedy of heavenly abuse, "The Exterminating Angel." In the years between, both Mr. Mastroianni and the festival have had their ups and downs — and they're still here, Mr. Mastroianni triumphantly so.

This year's program has yet to prove itself, but the festival's record to date isn't bad.

The sponsoring committee of that first (1963) New York Film Festival included the names of such Hollywood lions as Samuel Goldwyn, David O. Selznick, Jack L. Warner and Darryl F. Zanuck, but they didn't exactly break their necks to put any of their films into the festival, nor were they fighting for tickets to attend. They lent their names to the festival because it wasn't something they could ignore with decency. It was public relations. In private, each lion must have wondered what in heaven's name a festival was needed for.

It's a question that's still being asked, and one for which there are dozens of different answers every time — the festival films themselves.

The old lions regarded the New York festival mainly as competition. Every seat occupied there was, at least theoretically, one seat left vacant in one of New York's commercial theaters. Being notoriously self-absorbed, the moguls couldn't conceive of the possibility that Hollywood did not fulfill all needs and that there might be films, somewhere "out there," that wouldn't, in the natural course of events, arrive in New York anyway.

After all, Brigitte Bardot was as big a star in America as she was in France and we were already seeing films by Fellini, Ingmar Bergman, Vittorio De Sica and Satyajit Ray, as well as the random, genteel "art house" hit imported from abroad. What else could any red-blooded (if eggheaded) American moviegoer want? Lots of things, as it happened.

With the festival helping to point the way, it turned out that there was a comparatively small but still solid American audience for all sorts of other, frequently far more "difficult" films than would never otherwise have been brought into this country. All by itself, the New York Film Festival supported Jean-Luc Godard after his brief commercial success with "Breathless." It featured films of Satyajit Ray and Andrzej Wajda that never found commercial distributors.

It introduced many of us to the films of Yasujiro Ozu, Robert Bresson, Roman Polanski, Ermanno Olmi, Robert Benton, Kenji Mizoguchi, Werner Herzog, Bernardo Bertolucci, Eric Rohmer, Wim Wenders, Martin Scorsese, Milos Forman, Ivan Passer, among others.

The American film companies lent their names to the festival but stayed aloof, except when they had something they thought would be a difficult "sell" — such films as Sidney Lumet's "Fail Safe," and, more recently, Jonathan Demme's still underappreciated "Handle With Care" and "Melvin and Howard." For the majors, it was mostly a policy of going into the festival only when they figured that they had nothing to lose. It still is.

They have loosened up a bit over the years to the extent that they've provided the festival with a couple of genuine mass-market movies ("Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice" and "The Last Picture Show," among others), but mostly the American entries have been documentaries or independently produced, small-budget fiction films, which, every now and then, are of the extraordinary quality of Terrence Malick's "Badlands."

This is just as well. One of the festival's less important functions is to be the showcase for a big Hollywood movie whose advertising-publicity budget is probably far larger than the budget for any single year's festival.

The old lions are now gone, as are the Hollywood studios they once ran. Only the corporate names remain.

However, in spite of the radical changes that have taken place in the last 25 years in American society and in a film industry that's still being revolutionized by pay-television and the video cassette recorder, there also remains one argument on behalf of the festival that, if anything, is more persuasive today than it was in 1963. That is, the fundamental difference between the circumstances in which films are made in this country and abroad.

Hollywood is as much of a dream factory today as it ever was. Movie making abroad continues to be more of a cottage industry. Not actually, perhaps, but it's certainly a cottage industry when compared to the way American movie projects are proposed, accepted, rejected, turned around, rethought, rewritten, repackaged, resubmitted, accepted and, at last, produced, then edited, re-edited, scored and rescored and, finally, released.

As it was in the 1960's, it is today: The good foreign film is more likely to be the work of a single sensibility than the good American film.

François Truffaut and the other auteurist critics taught many of us how to look at Hollywood studio films of the 1930's and 1940's and 1950's, to see the continuing presence of a director from one unlikely film assignment to the next. Yet American films today are more than ever made by committee, under pressures that do not pertain abroad and, indeed, are not allowed in Italy, where the director's word is upheld by law.

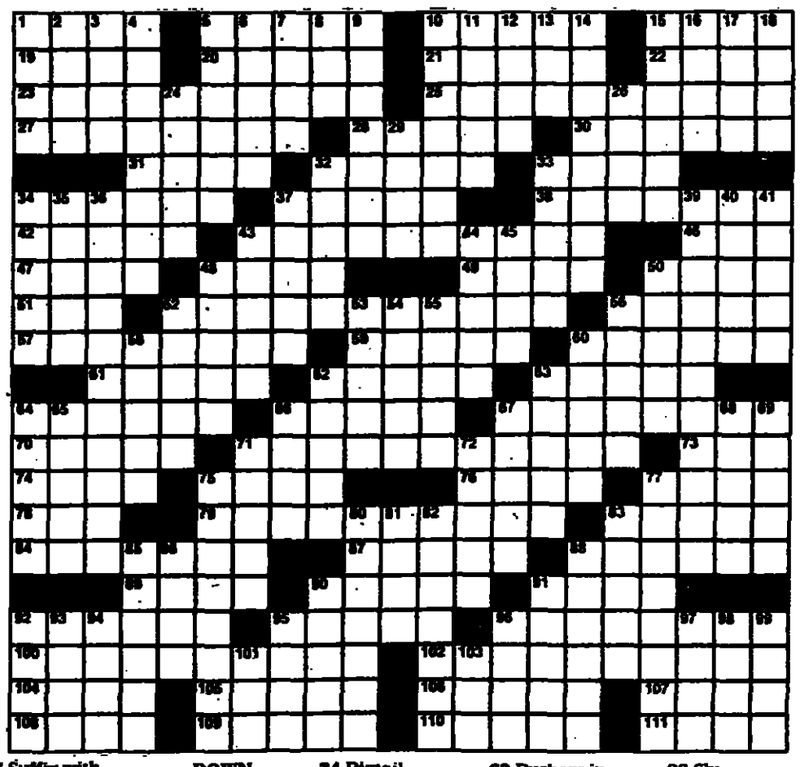
The festival's support of these films, which include a lot of half-baked clinkers as well as finished works of art, allows us to see films of a sort that could never surface in our economy. However, it's not just the economy that works against domestic auteur-directors. It's the American audience, and often the more enlightened members of the American audience.

Americans make — and American audiences respond best to — movies that recall a kind of childhood naïveté; movies with clearly defined beginnings, middles and ends, and which never leave the audience in the slightest doubt about how the audience is supposed to feel. Americans are, as a mass audience, skeptical of the movies that aspire above their stations — the movies of Eric Rohmer, in which talk is important, or Mr. Godard, which are shot off the top of his frequently confused head.

Americans remain intellectual puritans when it comes to movies. The New York Film Festival allows us to peek at films we might otherwise never see, if not presented by the festival in the cinema equivalent of the plain brown wrapper.

Book Country III

BY E.T.M./Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



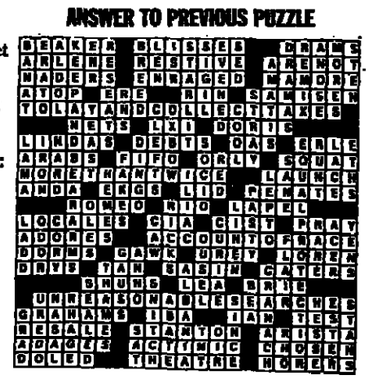
ACROSS

1 Cutting remark
5 Behind bars
10 Bounds
15 He wrote "The Naked God"
19 Lotion ingredient
20 MacInnes's "—— Suspicion"
21 Let
22 Subject of a Keats tragedy
23 "This 'N That" author
25 Author of "The Closing of the American Mind"
27 Le Carré's "—— Spy"
28 U.S.S.R. river
30 Author Sheldon ("Windmills of the Gods")
31 Countertenor
32 Turkish royal court
33 "Hound of the Far ——," by 43 Across
34 Salt pans
37 A morning hour
38 Raced
42 "Network" director
43 See 33 Across
46 "Brat Farrar" author
47 —— P., Dickens character
48 Robin's quest
49 Meal for Alysheba
50 Milne's "When We —— Very Young"
51 Suffix with cash or cloth
52 Book by Sajak's colleague
56 Rhinoceros's relative
57 Musical intervals
59 Exaggerated
60 Levies
61 Prepare fare for an affair
62 Nay men
63 Actress Anouk ——
64 Inferior race horse
66 Persona ——
67 Poet Swinburne
70 Kin of a daisy cutter
71 "Book of Friends" author
73 Crab-eating monkey
74 *Haldeman's* "The —— of Power"
75 Kálmán operetta
76 Hussein's queen
77 Suffix with idea
78 Yerby's "A Rose for —— Maria"
79 "—— Krynn," created by Weis and Hickman
83 Auricle
84 City in Mo.
87 "—— and God," 1937 play
88 Chinese teas
89 Enervates
90 "Irresistibelle"
91 Ares' twin
92 Starts at Pebble Beach
95 Criterion
96 Literary gleanings
100 Author of "Heartbreak Tango..."
102 —— Ross, author of "Wisconsin"
104 Hebrew zither
105 Actor in "The Seven-Year Itch"
106 Rear
107 Scottish river or lake
108 Hawaii's state bird
109 Grizzled civet
110 Cheerful little earful
111 *The force is* with it

DOWN

1 Spongelike cake
2 French name for a Syrian city
3 Surf's sound
4 "—— by Rita Hayworth," by 100 Across
5 "Brother Rat" group
6 One of the Bahamas
7 *D.C. management*
8 Midianite king
9 Book by Sally Beauman
10 Coach Curry's team
11 Stockholders' bonanza
12 *Jim Bouton's* "—— Four"
13 "The Heart —— Lonely Hunter"
14 Strains
15 Type of bookler
16 Like —— of bricks
17 One of the "proud" items in a Murray book
18 "—— Mother," Poe poem
24 "Erotica" key
26 Soprano Sayao
29 Miller's milieu
32 Skin layer
33 *Boswell and* Carlyle
34 Pigtail
35 German pistol
36 Book by Tama Janowitz
37 Pocono pools
39 "It" *author*
40 Like a book by 39 Down
41 They lead colorful lives
43 Dead duck
44 Shea sounds
45 Japanese beverage
48 Paul ——, baseball's Big Poison
50 Gunga Din's burden
52 Campaign target
53 Sub detector
54 Glazier's need
55 Likewise, to Livy
56 Kitchen gadget
58 Couple in "A *Rage to Live*"
60 Blake's bright burner
62 German romantic poet: 1781-1831
63 "—— Me," 1931 song
64 What some hoods cop
65 Lunar crater
66 Actor from Philadelphia
67 Crazy as ——
68 Bangor neighbor
69 Pushers in Hyde Park
71 Guffaws
72 Early Peruvian
75 *Pointillist's* cousin
77 Like the Yule tree
80 Hersey's "—— Pebble"
81 Ivory Coast group
82 "The Song ——," 1927 tune
83 Doughboy's ally
85 Guarantee
86 Nobelist in Physics: 1914
88 Sly
90 Jimmy Kennedy's "sunset" sight
91 Play
92 *D.C. agent*
93 Bed of roses
94 Town NE of Dayton
95 *Snooker sticks*
96 Writer Claude ——
97 The Great Pacificator
98 Medrick
99 Book by Björnson
101 Agcy. Ickes headed
103 "Exodus" hero

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



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ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

To the Summit, and Beyond

It took the Soviet Union six years to find a stable leadership and President Reagan just as long to shed some of his prejudices about dealing with the "Evil Empire." Now, Mr. Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev show signs of trying to put Soviet-American relations on a steady course.

Steadiness may not sound like much. But it has been the critical missing ingredient in the world's most important relationship. Foolish swings in American political fashion from euphoria to pessimism have obscured reality. Repeatedly, attempts to do too much or willingness to settle for too little have devastated progress. The communiqué issued Friday suggests that the two sides have learned the steadiness lesson.

The document sounds like a commitment to work at problems in a serious way. It announces and paves the way for the third and most promising summit meeting between the two leaders. It also represents a commitment by a conservative President to a broad arms control agenda.

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The only tangible accomplishment here is an agreement-in-principle to eliminate all land-based missiles with ranges of 300 to 3,000 miles. The military effect will be slight; the agreement affects some 2,000 warheads in arsenals containing 25,000. But the political effect is enormous. When the pact is readied for signature, it will demonstrate that the two leaders have learned what it takes to get a job done together.

There's a temptation to read something even more welcome into the communiqué's elusive language on strategic arms. It promises an "intensive effort" to reach a treaty on 50 percent cuts in long-range missiles and bombers "within the framework of the Geneva and Nuclear Space Talks."

Administration officials say this indicates that Moscow may be ready to make a deal on offensive arms without limits on space-based defenses. Fine, if Moscow will play. But that hardly seems likely, and it would be wrong for Mr. Reagan to convince himself that he can escape the hard decision to limit his "Star Wars" dream.

Also good news is the commitment to begin stage-by-stage talks leading to a ban on nuclear testing. It is eminently sensible to approach this goal in phases; that's how to eradicate all doubt about being able to detect cheating and allow both sides to prepare other means to deal with technical problems.

Mr. Gorbachev has pressed for talks on testing for some time. But the essential reason for him to meet with Mr. Reagan is the accord on medium-range missiles. He needs something concrete to demonstrate his capacity to manage the competition with the United States. The prestige of coming to Washington and the reduction in Soviet-American tensions will help him do what he most wants — galvanize the Soviet economy. Mr. Reagan's interest in a summit can be divined from the cheers in Washington that greeted the communiqué. A summit meeting helps erase the Iran-contra fiasco, while propitiating history.

At the summit, the leaders' discussions of matters like Nicaragua and Afghanistan will be painful. Their exchanges on human rights could well be more productive, if the communiqué is any indication. Progress on this front would give full value to a summit meeting based at last on a more mature, and steady, relationship.

It's Really the Sumerian Gulf

The Persian Gulf is a body of water nearly surrounded by Arabians who hate the name. Never mind that it's the same name that was used by Strabo and other ancient geographers. Never mind that there is an Arabian Sea thrice as big, or that Arabian entities already bestow their names on the Gulfs of Oman and Aden. There's now a vehement cry that this should be the Arabian Gulf.

The cry arises from outrage over Iran's war with Iraq and terrorism against other Arab states. It is so vehement that Pentagon briefing officers are calling it the Arabian Gulf. And over in Britain, to avoid argument, it's now called simply The Gulf by The Times of London, on the BBC and in the careful pages of The Economist. This clever expedient avoids the deeper problem. Large, shared bodies of water bear names established by custom. Their universal use is a universal convenience. Hence it is the Gulf of Mexico, not the Gulf of Texas; the Sea of Japan, not the Sea of Korea. The Pacific Ocean is not always pacific, but so what?

By all means let Arab regimes call the Persian Gulf whatever they wish. But they have no more right to demand compliance from others than do those Israelis who want everybody to refer to the West Bank as Judea and Samaria. It's absurd, even mischievous, when Pentagon briefers defer to extreme sensibility and refer to the Arabian Gulf. Doing so ignores long-established usages fixed even within the U.S. Government by its interagency Board of Geographic Names.

If the Administration wishes true neutrality, it can order the board to resurrect the original name for the Persian Gulf: A-ab-ba, or Great Water. So it was called by the Sumerians, the earliest known civilization, around 5,000 years ago, according to Sumerologist George Michanowsky. Come to think of it, what's wrong with calling it the Sumerian Gulf? The Sumerians invented map-making and are conveniently, definitively defunct.

What's wrong, on second thought, is that nations need a better, authoritative system of coming to term with terms.

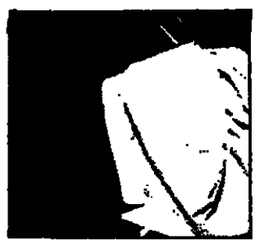
Handcuffs and Raincoats

Last-minute advice for anyone surrendering to authorities in a New York criminal case: Don't forget your raincoat. The warning has nothing to do with the rain; the coat is to cover the humiliation, the needless humiliation of handcuffs.

Thus, front-page photographs this week fixed on the coat draped over State Senator Manfred Ohrenstein's hands. The Senator and two other politicians had voluntarily surrendered to Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau after being indicted for conspiracy, grand larceny and legislative payroll abuse. Why was it necessary to handcuff defendants who weren't about to flee or endanger anyone?

In cases where criminal defendants surrender voluntarily, state or city officials ought to follow the practice of Federal prosecutors: Use the least restraint necessary. Thus Congressman Mario Biaggi and Meade Esposito were not handcuffed when recently arraigned on bribery charges in Federal Court in Brooklyn.

Handcuffs are needed only in rare cases, when the defendant appears potentially violent for instance. In cases like that of Mr. Ohrenstein, absence of handcuffs would reduce the circus atmosphere



surrounding the arraignment. It would also reinforce the presumption of innocence.

Street arrests are a different matter. Law enforcement officers know a great deal about defendants who surrender voluntarily. Cops on the street usually know little or nothing about people they arrest. There might be a weapon; evidence could be destroyed; there is danger of assault. And, of course, the potential for flight is much greater. Even so, where the alleged crime is minor, where the arresting officer is acquainted with the defendant, where the risk of violence is slight, handcuffs would be superfluous.

The policy of automatically handcuffing persons in custody needs revision. The place to begin is with voluntary surrenders like that of Senator Ohrenstein. But it's not the place to stop. Whether suspects and defendants come from Wall Street or the South Bronx, the need for handcuffs ought not to be assumed.

'Unanimity Hall'

At the time of the Constitutional Convention, 75 newspapers were being published in America, but not one got a scoop on what was happening behind closed doors and shuttered windows. The convention adopted a resolution "that nothing spoken in the House be communicated without leave." Remarkably, nothing was. Well, almost nothing.

Editor & Publisher, the weekly magazine of the newspaper industry, reports that at one particularly argumentative stage of debate, a delegate — some historians say Benjamin Franklin — had a word with the publisher of *The Pennsylvania Packet*, who thereupon printed the following: "So great is the unanimity, we hear, that prevails in the Convention, upon all great federal subjects, that it has been proposed to call the room in which they assemble Unanimity Hall."

This snippet of history should enlighten security-obsessed modern Washington officials who fret about unauthorized stories that get into print: Even before there was a Government there was a leak. But the story offers a more powerful message to Washington reporters who thrive on the leakage. The "Unanimity Hall" disclosure was unadulterated disinformation.

Topics of The Times

Vice; Admiral

Former National Security Adviser John Poindexter, a two-star admiral, wants to retire from the Navy on Oct. 1 to secure his pension before possible indictment in the Iran-contra affair. Admiral Poindexter combines prudence with nerve: he would retire at the three-star rank of vice admiral he held at the White House before his sudden resignation last November.

The promotion, which would require President Reagan and the Senate to waive the usual rules, would add only $250 a year to the admiral's pension; so money isn't the issue. The admiral apparently feels he is entitled to the distinction. But why? For keeping the President in the dark about the diversion of proceeds from the Iranian arms deals to the contras? For destroying an arms-for-hostages Presidential order to "protect" his Commander in Chief? For failing, even after the scandal broke, to warn the President against giving false information to the public?

Or perhaps for fulfilling the prophecy of the late C.I.A. Director William Casey that a higher-ranking "fall guy" than Lieut. Col. Oliver North would be needed when the affair came to light? If that's Admiral Poindexter's contribution, the last thing he's entitled to is a promotion.

Letters

No Simple Matter to Be a Natural Born Citizen

To the Editor:

William Safire's column on Presidential ineligibility due to birth abroad ("The Constitution's Flaw," Sept. 6) was entertaining, but it was not accurate. Lest someone who aspires to the Presidency be dissuaded when he or she need not be, let me clarify this thorny area of law.

First, Mr. Safire commits a common error when discussing the Constitution's requirement that the President be "a natural born citizen." Mr. Safire believes this to mean native born, that is, born within the United States. A far more logical and reasonable meaning, however, is one who became a citizen naturally, through the circumstances of birth, and not through being naturalized, the lengthy and onerous process by which aliens become United States citizens.

One most definitely may have citizenship transmitted automatically even though born abroad. When is someone born abroad a birthright citizen? Under our immigration law we must start with the date of birth.

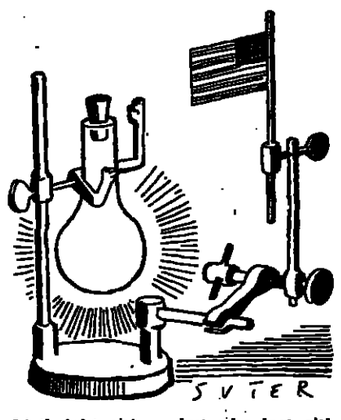
If you were born after Dec. 2, 1952, citizenship devolves if either parent was a United States citizen. If both were, either must have had, before your birth, a principal abode in this country for any length of time. You *thus may be a citizen automatically* although you may never in your lifetime set foot in the United States. And since only one parent need have lived here, one of your citizen parents could never have set foot in this country either.

If one of your parents was a United States citizen and the other was *not*, but was born in American Samoa or on Swains Island; and you were born abroad, you are a United States citizen if your citizen parent, before your birth, resided in the United States for one year.

If one of your parents was a United States citizen and the other an alien, if you were born abroad, you would automatically be a United States citizen if your citizen parent had been, before your birth, in the United States for five years, two before the age of 14.

Of course, as with most law, things are more complicated than they seem. Three other sets of rules apply for those born in the following three periods: before May 24, 1934; between May 24, 1934, and Jan. 12, 1941, and between Jan. 13, 1941, and Nov. 23, 1952. Since I earn my living as an immigration lawyer by helping clients to traverse this thicket, I do not wish to examine why Congress saw fit to change the law from time to time.

A more interesting constitutional question, one that keeps me awake at night and to which Mr. Safire may wish to devote a future column, is whether or not one who was born in the United States and therefore was a



birthright citizen, but who lost citizenship and then regained it, can be President.

If one becomes a citizen of a foreign country, takes an oath of allegiance to a foreign state or serves in foreign armed forces, one may lose United States citizenship. Later, he may repatriate and become a citizen again. Does the Constitution's language, "*natural born citizen*," mean continuous citizenship since birth? Nobody knows. And as the issue doesn't affect any of this year's crop of Presidential hopefuls, we are not soon going to get an answer.

DONALD M. KRESGE
New York, Sept. 8, 1987

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Conceived in Liberty

To the Editor:

William Safire's column about the Presidential requirement of being "a natural born citizen" omits one other class of persons, far larger in number, who may also be *disqualified*: those whose birth was assisted by artificial means.

For example, a case could be made by litigious persons, a few of whom are believed to reside in this country, against those born:

- By Caesarean section (remember Macduff, considered in Shakespeare's time "not born of woman");
- By test-tube fertilization;
- By embryonic implantation;
- By surrogate parentage;
- From a conception assisted by fertility drug;
- With an altered genetic structure, or through the assistance of such other future wonders developed by medical science.

The phrase "natural born" must be amended or defined by thoughtful legislation assisted by a Supreme Court ruling.

Otherwise the conception methods, as well as the prenatal and birth records, of every politically aspiring citizen might become the subject of technical, rigorous and public scrutiny.

VICTOR P. FASANO
New Haven, Sept. 7, 1987

Tennessee Book Ruling Was About Tolerance

To the Editor:

"Good Parents and Good Witches" (editorial, Aug. 26) unfairly characterizes the opinion given last year by Federal District Judge Thomas G. Hull in the Tennessee school textbook case. Contrary to your assertions, Judge Hull's ruling by no means "required the state to cater to individual tastes in textbooks" or "give every parent a selective veto over this text or that curriculum." The opinion appeared to be carefully drafted to avoid any such burden on school authorities, which, of course, would violate the Establishment Clause of the Constitution.

All Judge Hull gave as his opinion was that parents with a sincere religious objection to the reading texts should be allowed to withdraw their children from that class and have them tutored at home or elsewhere at their own expense. The restrictions and conditions he placed upon the option make it unlikely that it could or would be abused by the fundamentalists or anyone else.

The opt-out provision is no panacea for the complaining families. In fact, the most vocal plaintiff, Vicki Frost, has conceded publicly that with or without it, her children will not return to the Hawkins County schools. What she and other like-minded foes of the public schools really want is an education for their children that comports with their religious views and is provided by the state, or paid for by the state through subsidies or a voucher system. Judge Hull gave the fundamentalists short shrift on that score.

The old adage rings true, "Hard cases make bad law." It remains to be seen which law is the bad one — Judge Hull's decision, which represents a good-faith attempt to promote tolerance and accommodation, or that of the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit in Cincinnati reversing him, which gives every school board unprecedented authority to say to parents, "My way or the highway."

MARGARET G. KLEIN
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1987

The writer is a lawyer who has followed the textbook case closely.

Adjusting the Perspective on Pope's Visit

To the Editor:

What evidence do you have, I wonder, for the front-page assertion (Sept. 4) that for millions Pope John Paul II's American tour will be "a peak of their spiritual lives"?

Most American Roman Catholics, even the vast majority who dissent from the Pope in certain areas, will surely be enthusiastic at the prospect of seeing him in the flesh. But I wonder how many even of the most excited supporters of the Pope would label such an event spiritual in the sense of a deep religious experience?

Very few, I would submit till someone finds data to prove me wrong, would regard it as a peak experience in the sense that word has had since the publication of the studies on peak experiences by the psychologist Abraham Maslow. They would not equate it with the real peak spiritual experiences of their Catholic life — for example, a wedding mass; conception, birth and baptism of a child; a funeral mass for a parent or spouse; a first Communion in the family; reconciliation with a loved person after a quarrel; midnight mass at Christmas with family members returned from distant places (or from the wars).

The offending sentence suggests an image of Catholics as religious children seeking a spiritual high from Pope worship or minimally from the adulation of a religious celebrity. Your own surveys present a very different and much more mature picture of American Catholics. I hope you will declare a moratorium on this unfortuante and outmoded stereotype in coverage of the Pope's trip.

(Rev.) ANDREW M. GREELEY
New Buffalo, Mich., Sept. 4, 1987

Civil Rights and Wrongs Battle on AIDS Front

To the Editor:

"When AIDS Tests Are Wrong" (editorial, Sept. 5) was right for the wrong reasons. I agree that "the Administration needs to quench its ambitions for wider AIDS testing." But you asked, "What should an enlightened society do about a health test that can do as much harm as good?" The answer is *not* "the false positive rate must be pushed far lower."

You seem to feel it is awful that someone who receives a false positive result on the test for acquired immune deficiency syndrome should experience discrimination and loss of job and housing. But what about those who test positive? Not only are they handed a possible death sentence, but they will also live the rest of their lives experiencing discrimination. (e.g., the family in Arcadia, Fla., with the three sons who have AIDS).

Discrimination is humanity at its worst. That is the problem. A false positive result is only a symptom. Eliminate the problem, and the symptoms disappear. No one should be tested at all until this enlightened society demands that this Administration immediately end all forms of AIDS discrimination. This can be done through top priority legislation and massive education programs. A more accurate AIDS test is not the answer.

MICHAEL WAYNE MILES
New York, Sept. 5, 1987

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To the Editor:

The treatment of the Ray family in Arcadia, Fla., culminating in the firebombing of their house, must be deplored by everyone. Nevertheless to condemn the other parents in Arcadia without defining and addressing their concerns is empty and useless.

There is a feeling among many that the Government and the courts are more concerned with protecting the supposed civil rights of infected people than with stopping the spread of the disease. This feeling is now shared by many health professionals, who are becoming more and more reluctant to treat HIV-positive patients.

Unless the Government (specifically the Surgeon General and the Centers for Disease Control) does more to relieve these fears, the Rays' situation will be repeated over and over again.

ROBERT J. YAES, M.D.
Lexington, Ky., Sept. 1, 1987

Why Not Put Citizens Who Have Committed No Crime to Work?

To the Editor:

"Why Not Put Citizens Who Have Committed No Crime to Work?" would be a more appropriate headline for your Sept. 8 editorial "Why Not Put Prisoners to Work?" The problems of prison overcrowding and lack of workers to meet surging demand would best be served by re-training and re-educating individuals who must now rely on social services to provide their subsistence. By doing so, and by actively seeking permanent employment for them, we significantly reduce their chances of committing a crime in the first place.

Criminals have made a choice in their lives. They have dealt with their unemployment, lack of skills, education, self-worth and resultant depression by abusing members of their own community. They too are in great need of assistance. However, they should not be given first crack at job opportunities in the very same communities where their frustrations were vented.

Individuals who feel trapped by the system and have given up the hope of ever leading productive lives (in effect, those who accept their fate), who live empty lives and yet do not express their frustration and anger at their communities by criminal activity, should be the first individuals put to work.

Idleness in the prison does breed gang warfare and violence. Education and training of inmates is a necessity if they are to lead productive lives once released from prison. However, it is important not to forget that these individuals are prisoners. They have committed crimes against society, and our system of justice requires that they be incarcerated.

Are there not able unemployed individuals walking around in Arizona, Kansas and Minnesota who would jump at the chance to handle telephone operations, operate sheet metal plants or program computers, jobs you say inmates are doing?

Let's address the needs of convicts. But let's not ignore the discouraged worker who has his own idleness to deal with. He or she is not being fed three square meals a day or being provided with a place to live.

The hopeless and discouraged also live in an overcrowded prison. They have, however, committed no crime. Let's address the needs of these people first.

EDWARD SHAPIRO
Brooklyn, Sept. 8, 1987

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

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ABROAD AT HOME
Anthony Lewis

Black Is Red

Citizens for Reagan is urging its 100,000 members to boycott Home Box Office, the cable television service, in protest against an HBO program. So is the Rev. Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority.

The target of these pressure tactics is a dramatized biography of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress of South Africa. The film has its first showing on HBO tonight.

Peter T. Flaherty, chairman of Citizens for Reagan, wrote HBO executives on July 17. He said "a propaganda film" was going to be shown shortly before Congress would reexamine the South African sanctions legislation it passed over President Reagan's veto last year.

"Of course this is a free country," Mr. Flaherty said, "and HBO can offer its subscribers anything it wants, even pro-Communist, pro-terrorist political films. You should be aware, however, that Citizens for Reagan is exercising the same freedom to urge our 100,000 members to terminate, or suspend for the month of September, their HBO . . . service."

Mr. Falwell wrote HBO in similar terms 10 days later. "This film is nothing more than Communist propaganda," he said. "The Moral Majority and the Liberty Federation will be urging all of their supporters to boycott the use of HBO for the month of September."

As the letters make clear, the effort to punish HBO is not garden-variety censorship. It is politics, of an extraordinary and self-revealing character.

The two right-wing organizations align themselves with the white Government of South Africa against the political figure most revered by the majority of South Africans. They dismiss as "Communist" and "terrorist" the man regarded by Western democratic governments of all political hues, right to left, as the best hope for rational change in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela has been in prison for 25 years now. Polls among the black majority show him to be the overwhelming choice for leadership.

The right wing shows its colors with its boycott of 'Mandela.'

Last year the Commonwealth mission to South Africa visited Mr. Mandela in prison. Its report said the members were wary of "the mythology surrounding him." But they came away deeply impressed.

"He exuded authority and received the respect of all around him, including his jailers," the Commonwealth report said. He emphasized "his desire for reconciliation across the divide of color. . . .

"That desire for good will was palpable. The Minister of Justice . . . was present at the start of our second meeting and Mr. Mandela pressed him to remain, saying he had nothing to hide and no objection to the minister hearing the discussion. It was his strongly stated view that if . . . the Government and the A.N.C. could talk, some of the problems which arose solely through lack of contact could be eliminated."

This is the man whom Citizens for Reagan and the Moral Majority think it is dangerous to profile on television. Their attitude shows how elements of the right in America are off the extreme end of the world's political spectrum. After all, the Commonwealth mission included a former Conservative British cabinet member and a former Conservative Australian prime minister.

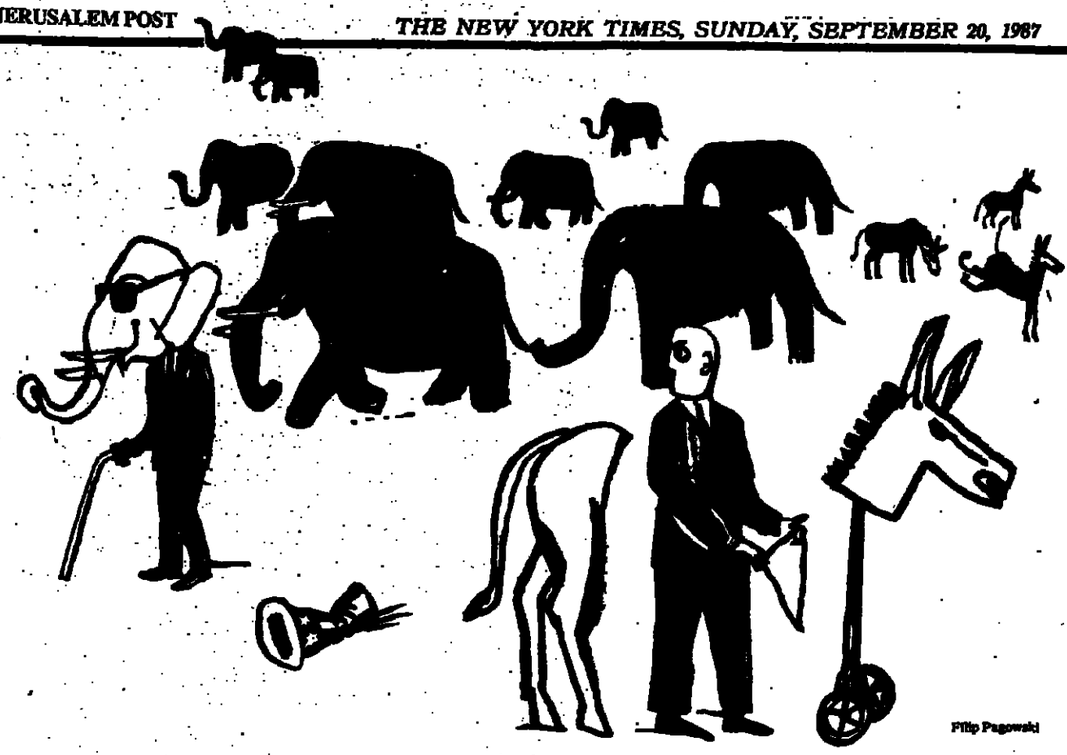
Nothing could be more revealing than Mr. Falwell's and Mr. Flaherty's use of the Communist tag. That has been the strategy of the Afrikaner Nationalists who hold power in South Africa: to paint all who oppose white supremacy as Communists.

The HBO film has some striking scenes of South African Governments drafting legislation to define opposition to apartheid as "Communism." That may seem incredible to American viewers, but it happened. The brutality of some white policemen may also seem unbelievable; but the police have beaten prisoners to death, and unarmed men, women and children were mowed down at Sharpeville.

By no means all American conservatives are insensitive to the cruelty of racism in South Africa. Conservative Republicans in the House played an important part in enlarging Congressional understanding of the issue.

But Jerry Falwell and Peter Flaherty and their organizations matter. They and others have evidently made the decision to join Jesse Helms in defense of white South Africa. And they carry weight in the Reagan world.

"Mandela," the HBO film, has its gushy moments. But it is fundamentally accurate in its portrayal of the racial oppression that finally drove blacks to violent resistance in South Africa. It is accurate in the words and ideas of Nelson Mandela. Only someone with a heart of stone could see it and fail to be moved at the human toll of apartheid. □



Pitip Pagowski

Wake Up, America

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Just in case you didn't notice, the big American Presidential election machine is running on empty.

The President is out of gas. The Vice President is out of luck, and the people are out of sorts with all the candidates who have been jogging around the country without raising a cheer.

As things are now going, or not going, about 16 percent of all the eligible voters in the country will pick in the primary elections two candidates that the vast majority of the disfranchised voters won't like and are doing nothing to avoid.

I have a few suggestions, one or two of them serious:

Wake up the people. This situation is not going to be corrected by a nation of sleepy grumblers joking about "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

In the first place, this is a bum rap. Considering the Presidents we've had from Johnson to Reagan, the present candidates are not such a dim lot, but if the people don't like them they can always —

Draft the dropouts. There are now more good Presidential characters sitting on the bench than there are roaring around Iowa and New Hampshire.

Just to mention a few: Mario Cuomo of New York, Bill Bradley of New Jersey, Sam Nunn of Georgia and Tom Foley of Washington, on the Democratic side, and Howard Baker of Tennessee, Jim Baker of Texas, Alan Simpson of Wyoming, among others, on the Republican side.

The people can't make them run, but they can draft them the way they used to do in the early years of the Republic.

And in these television days, as the Bork hearings have proved, you can get to know a lot about the record and character of strangers in a hurry.

Liberate George Bush. The Vice President's friends are all saying, "Don't just stand there, George, do something!" But the poor man is more loyal to the President than he is to himself or the country, and he's on a treadmill to oblivion.

He's a good man in a bad job — probably the most qualified in the field — but he went to Yale too long and lost the hop on his fast ball.

He could, for example, have a little talk with the President and ask for time off to tell the truth. Or if he really wanted to prove that he's his own man, he could sue the country on the ground that his constitutional right to free speech has been abridged and that he is being subjected as Vice President to "cruel and unusual punishment." Then, of course, in the extremity, he could resign, but that's not George's way.

The gas gauge shows 'empty.'

Ignore the primaries. This might be the easiest way to handle the pickle. What if they held all those primary elections on Super Tuesday next March and nobody came to the polls?

Then nobody would go to the nominating conventions in Atlanta and New Orleans with a majority of the votes, and the delegates would have to sit as a deliberative body, as they were originally intended to do, and choose the nominees best qualified to govern the country.

Back to the smoke-filled room, you say? Undemocratic? You bet, but not unintelligent or unprecedented. The delegates know more about the records and characters of potential Presidents than all the voters in all the primary states combined, and would probably come out with candidates the people could trust and respect.

Anyway, what's "democratic" about letting 16 percent of the eligible voters in this country choose the candidates for the other 84 percent in the nonprimary states?

Or what's "democratic" in ignoring qualified potential Presidents just because they don't choose to run? They may not run but that doesn't mean they're not available. Mario Cuomo is not suddenly appearing in Moscow or taking his wife on the Larry King television show because he's not interested.

I asked him the other day if a man who was worried about the condition of a democratic country and might have a chance to be President had a moral right to sit it out. He didn't like the question and didn't give an answer either.

Something will have to be done, however, to stop the present drift and the crisis of leadership that has infected this capital and shaken the trust of the people and the alliance for more than a generation.

It's not to be believed that this country, which produced the leaders who signed the Constitution 200 years ago this month, has lost the talent essential to effective democratic government. But the men who chose the leaders in that convention chose them with a personal knowledge of their records and their characters.

Maybe they were trying to tell us something, and maybe we should wake up and think about it — not, of course, until after the World Series. □

James Reston is senior columnist of The New York Times.

ESSAY | William Safire

Tongue-Tied Inquisitor

WASHINGTON

Anti-intellectualism is no longer the sole province of right-wing yahoos; it is now the refuge of the darling of the Charles River Gang.

Observe the way that Senator Ted Kennedy, beyond his depth at the Bork confirmation hearings, asks a question.

He studies a paper, begins, seems to stumble and a few words into his first sentence interrupts himself with an "uh" or "ah." He looks up and then proceeds haltingly — as if he were thinking through his question, as if he were not reading exactly what had been prepared for him.

Of course it is a pose, delivered with the skill of a television announcer who looks down occasionally at the papers in his hand to make it seem he is not reading from a Teleprompter. Mr. Kennedy is unable to function without a text prepared by his talented staff because he cannot articulate his thoughts, or because his own thoughts lack profundity. We all saw that dramatically demonstrated in his intellectual collapse during a 1980 Roger Mudd interview.

But you would not know that Senator Kennedy remains the John Alden of American politics unless you watched his part of the hearings in its entirety.

Kennedy was no match for Bork.

If, like most Americans, you took your impression from sound bites and confrontational bits of the network television news, you would be misled. Give Mr. Kennedy and the media manipulators on his staff credit: they know precisely how to turn a dramatic line or phrase that is guaranteed to make the evening news.

He is protected from having to think out loud. He makes short speeches containing a farrago of charges, concluding with a request for a rebuttal. When the Kennedy target — in this case a thoughtful, anti-activist judge being bespattered with charges of racism, sexism, hypocrisy and dishonesty — responds ad lib in detail and with some eloquence, the Senator does not engage; it is not in his script. He says only, "To move on "

Once in a while, engagement cannot be averted. In one instance during the hearings — just after a tape-recording stunt set up to provide the news shows with sound-over film of the witness listening to his own words — the Senator read a quotation that must have seemed damning in print, but turned out to have been a Bork after-dinner joke. When the witness pointed this out, the flustered inquisitor seemed to come apart. Senator Joseph Biden, the committee chairman, hastened to the rescue, asking additional questions until Senator Kennedy could take it from the top of his script.

That was irony in the fire: there was Senator Biden, his candidacy endangered for plagiarizing the speeches of others, bravely demonstrating his ability to extemporize intelligently — to save from embarrassment the brother of one of the men from whose speeches he borrowed.

Unlike Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Biden is not an overstuffed empty suit whose sound bite is worse than his bark. The Biden approach has been to espouse "marital privacy," as if that had come under attack. Judge Bork patiently explained that no danger existed to the marital bedroom in a nutty Connecticut case that some Yale professors succeeded in having the Court strike down.

Surely Senator Biden — who is no dummy, as his own news conference showed — fully comprehended the nominee's complex criticism of the judicial creation of new, undefined, unlegislated "rights" of privacy. But the Senator chose to play to the cameras and clung to his defense of the nation's bedrooms, because he knows "privacy" has become the code synonym for abortion.

Both the blatant Kennedy soundbiting and the restrained Biden demagoguery are, in different styles, anti-intellectual. Fortunately, not all questioners were staring decisively at the yahoos, demanding that Judge Bork promise to stick to precedent; in a display of the Senate at work befitting the Constitution's bicentennial, Paul Simon, Robert Byrd and Arlen Specter used their own minds to joust with the nominee on great questions of judicial power. Nobody had to hand them little slips.

Not so Senator Kennedy, whose idea of a qualified Federal judge was the incompetent family crony Francis X. Morrissey. By resolutely following his script calling for Judge Bork to be referred to as "Mr." Bork, and by shrinking from mind-to-mind combat, Edward Kennedy revealed himself again to be one of T. S. Eliot's hollow men, gesture without motion.

What a week. The nominee's depth of intellect and quality of personal integrity was defined by the shortcomings of the leader of the opposition to him. □

Reagan Alienates Koreans Needlessly

By Carter J. Eckert and Edward J. Baker

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — President Reagan's meeting at the White House with Roh Tae Woo, chairman of South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party and a presidential candidate, is yet another example of the United States shooting itself in the foot in South Korea.

It is hardly news any longer that anti-Americanism is rising in that country, and the meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Roh is certain to fuel such sentiment. Despite the White House's denial that the meeting implied any kind of endorsement of Mr. Roh, South Koreans will generally regard the meeting as exactly that and it will be widely resented.

For the more radical elements in South Korea who comprise the vanguard of the anti-American movement, the meeting will be further evidence of American neo-colonialism in action. It will be seen as a renewal, in the wake of a successful antigovernment democratic movement, of a long-standing dark bond between American imperialism and the South Korean military dictatorship that saw its most infamous hour in the Kwangju incident of May 1980, in which hundreds of protesters were killed.

While one may debate the historical validity of such a perspective, one can hardly deny that this view has steadily been gaining ground among the younger intellectual elite and university students. For that reason alone it should be taken into account in any official American statements, actions or policies toward South Korea. To ignore it is to ignore one of the most articulate and influential segments of the country's post-Korean War generation.

Even for moderate South Koreans, President Reagan greeting Mr. Roh at the White House suggests that the United States is interfering in South Korean domestic politics, which is resented all the more because of Korea's bitter history of interference by outside powers.

That the White House has extended its hand to Mr. Roh, a former general and a key figure in Chun Doo Hwan's bloody seizure of power in 1979 and 1980, while ignoring the two main opposition candidates, Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, would suggest to moderate South Koreans that the Reagan Administration regards the ongoing process of democratization in South Korea with some trepidation and that it is not as averse to continued military involvement in Korean politics as it officially purports to be.

Whereas Mr. Roh seems to be able to obtain an appointment with President Reagan virtually on the spur of the moment, Kim Dae Jung's requests for a such a meeting during his two years in exile in the United States were denied. Even the Secretary of State, George P. Shultz, has refused to meet with either of the two Kims on his recent trips to Seoul.

It is difficult to understand the Administration's reasoning. There was no need for the President to meet with Mr. Roh. He is not a head of state. He is not even a South Korean Government official. The President should have stated that he did not feel it was appropriate to meet with just one of the candidates at this time and politely but firmly decline. If that was unpalatable, he could have easily ended the matter by pleading the demands of a busy schedule.

Are we to conclude that the Reagan Administration is simply uninformed about the volatile state of anti-Americanism in South Korea and the link that South Koreans increasingly make between American influence and their military dictatorship? Or are we to conclude, more ominously, that the Administration is willing to risk a new wave of anti-Americanism in South Korea in order to express its support for the candidate it feels most comfortable with? □

Carter J. Eckert is assistant professor of Korean history at Harvard University, and Edward J. Baker is assistant director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.



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These times demand The Times.

The New York Times

Hard Times for the Euromarkets

By STEVE LOHR

LONDON

For the first time in years, experienced Eurobond dealers are looking for jobs — and not finding them. In one major sector of the Euromarkets, for floating-rate notes, roughly a quarter of the people have lost their jobs in the past year. Many banks and investment houses have quietly retreated from the most competitive areas, while a big British bank, Lloyds Bank P.L.C., announced three months ago that it was pulling out of the Euromarkets altogether. A new-found penchant for controlling costs is also in vogue. Suddenly, firms are getting stingier with their cornucopia of perks, from Concorde tickets to corporate taxi accounts.

"Everybody is trying to be as lean and mean as possible," said P. Joan Beck, an executive director of Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., a leading Eurobond underwriter. "The easy days, when almost anyone could make money in the Euromarkets, are long gone."

In the London-based international capital markets, known as the Euromarkets, the future has arrived. And that future is one of high risk, fearsome competition and scarce profits for all but a few of the leading players.

The battle in the Euromarkets — where the debt and equity securities of countries and corporations are bought and sold outside their home markets — is crucial to the world's major investment banks and securities houses. It is the forerunner of the international capital markets of the future, and any investment bank that aspires to a place in the emerging new order of global finance must be successful in it. So this is the key battleground of the capital markets, where the strongest players — mainly the Wall Street investment banks, Japanese houses and a few European banks — will fight it out for international supremacy.

The fighting has already turned fierce. After an extraordinary run for most of the 1980's, growth in the Euromarkets is slumping, a reflection of a worldwide economic slowdown and reduced financing needs by borrowers. Buffeted as well by the sharp decline of the dollar and a price-cutting challenge mounted by Japan's huge securities houses, the Euromarkets are starting to show some of the telltale signs of a mature industry ripe for consolidation.

In just the past two weeks, pessimism has deepened because with the United States seemingly unable to curb its trade deficit, the dollar may fall further and interest rates generally may climb, threatening even rougher days for the Euromarkets.

Though the Euromarkets look increasingly forbidding, the field is still crowded. Virtually all the major American, Japanese, British, German and Swiss banks and securities houses remain, with several having entered the fray in just the past few years. For many, profits are scant or nonexistent in London. Still, they are reluctant to pull out and admit defeat in the high-profile international arena. Yet with competition intensifying and losses mounting for weaker firms, many Euromarket veterans expect a shakeout soon.

"Everybody except the truly niche players and the really big firms will have trouble making money from now on," said Archibald Cox Jr., managing director of Morgan Stanley & Company's London office. "Everyone else will be squeezed out. And I think you're going to see that happen very quickly."

Most of the fallout, investment bankers predict, will proceed inconspicuously as firms steadily wind down their underwriting, sales and trading activity in the face of faltering profitability.

But the issues confronting banks and securities houses in the Euromarkets were dramatically underscored by Lloyds Bank, when it publicly announced it was pulling out in late June. For nearly a decade, Lloyds was a Eurobond dealer, having invested an estimated $100 million. But after a recent review of its securities business, top Lloyds executives decided that as a small player in the market the bank's prospects were limited and its capital could be better used in other businesses. "The earlier you bite the bullet in such cases, the better," Brian Pitman, Lloyds' chief executive, said at the time.

For the major firms, the rougher times in the Euromarkets have brought a different but equally serious set of management issues to the surface. The big Wall Street houses, to be sure, have expanded rapidly at home, but they have grown even faster internationally. The numbers are striking: Salomon Brothers' London office has jumped from 220 employees in 1985 to 850 today; since 1984, Morgan Stanley's London operation has increased its payroll to 860, from 284, and Goldman Sachs has expanded its London work force during the past three years to 750, from 140.

In firm after firm, the pattern has been much the same and so was the rationale for doing it. Once the globalization trend began, the major firms all felt pressure to quickly build a "critical mass" in sales, trading and investment banking to compete worldwide. And the booming securities markets paid for the spree, with profits so buoyant that ballooning costs were largely ignored.

The credo for runners in the global chase, it seemed, was: When in doubt, hire. "A lot of the firms have just piled up a lot of people when it's not clear what businesses they are betting on," said Alan W. Morgan, a principal here for consultants McKinsey & Company. "And the result for the Euromarkets over all has been to add capacity to an overcapacity market."

Top executives at all the big firms recognize the management problems created by explosive growth. "We're now in a period of reassessment," Miles A. Slater, president of Salomon Brothers International Ltd., said, echoing views expressed at several firms. "We have to decide whether the growth and generation of costs is something we really want."

"The natural thing to do would be to say that we've grown too fast and we ought to cut back," he added. "But I think we have to be careful before we as an industry do that."

Firms that pare back operations today could be consigning themselves to second-class status in the international markets, closing off future opportunities. The real test, investment bankers agree, will come when the securities industry enters its next bear market. If the profit-sensitive American houses then cut back to prop up near-term earnings, the Japanese could sharply increase their share of the market, perhaps building an insurmountable lead.

The market was red hot until as recently as last year. From 1983 to 1986 alone, the volume of new Eurobond and international equity ("Euroequity") issues jumped nearly fourfold, to $191.7 billion last year.

That surge was fueled by the worldwide trend toward easing government restrictions on capital flows and the rush by countries, corporations and supranational institutions to "securitize" their debt — reduce their financing costs by replacing bank loans with tradable securities. These trends facilitated cross-border investment and created a flood of new securities. For many corporate, sovereign and supranational issuers, the arena of choice was the largely unregulated, untaxed Euromarket, where raising money is often faster and cheaper than in domestic capital markets.

But the great spurt of securitization has apparently run its course and slower growth in the world's major economies has reduced borrowing needs for building new plant and equipment. So far this year, the pace of new issues in the Euromarket is running a bit behind the 1986 rate. To be sure, there are still fast-growing sectors of the Euromarkets — Euroequities, equity warrants, swaps and Eurocommercial paper — but the period of buoyant growth for the market as a whole seems over.

The Euromarkets have also been unsettled by the sharp shift away from dollar-denominated borrowing. Until this year, the share of total Eurobond issues denominated in dollars fluctuated between 65 and 80 percent during the 1980's. But today, while the dollar remains the leading Euromarket currency, it is no longer the dominant one.

In the first seven months of this year, the dollar share fell to 40 percent as the weakening American currency made dollar issues less attractive to international investors. Instead, the muscular currencies, particularly the Japanese yen, have come into favor. Yen issues, for example, jumped from six-tenths of 1 percent of total Eurobond issues in 1983 to 16 percent this year. The shift to non-dollar currencies has weakened the position of the American investment banks, traditionally known as "dollar houses."

Moreover, the end of the dollar's reign has broken the Euromarkets into more currency-based sectors. For the big houses, this makes it more difficult to have the expertise necessary to be profitable in all the major sectors. For the small firms, it means that while a specialty in a favored currency could be lucrative this year, it could spell disaster next year, if the currency weakens and securities in that currency are spurned.

Another change altering the face of the Euromarkets has been the swift ascent of the Japanese firms, led by the Big Four securities houses: Nomura, Daiwa, Nikko and Yamaichi. So far Japan's strategy, tactics and market-share gains in the Euromarkets mirror its previous successful assaults in such product markets as steel, autos and semiconductors.

In 1984 the American banks and investment houses, including the Swiss-American hybrid Credit Suisse First Boston, brought more than 50 percent of the new Eurobond issues to the market, compared with just 9 percent for the Japanese houses. This year, the American firms accounted for about one quarter of the new issues against more than 30 percent for the Japanese. In short, the American share has been cut in half, while the Japanese tripled theirs.

The Japanese strategy revolves around marshaling Japan's huge capital surpluses and pool of domestic savings to gain market share globally. Because the big Japanese securities houses are so profitable in their somewhat restricted home market, they can afford to cut prices to win deals in the international arena. The formula has been extremely effective. In the Euromarket "league table" — a widely followed ranking of the biggest underwriters of new Eurobond issues — Nomura, Nikko and Daiwa occupied three of the top five places through July of this year.

In the battle for global markets, the leading Japanese firms have the financial clout to outlast all comers. "The Japanese Big Four have more capital than the Americans," said Minoru Mori, general manager of Daiwa Europe Ltd. in London. "And we have the greatest access to the largest market — Japanese investors."

But the Japanese houses have problems, too. They have done best in the price-sensitive "commodity" areas like managing new Eurobond issues, where market share can be bought. But they are weaker in trickier and often more lucrative fields such as trading, international equity issues and swaps.

Though earnings are difficult to measure, the Japanese firms are not thought to be as profitable in their Euromarket operations as such houses as Credit Suisse First Boston and Morgan Stanley.

Then there is the quasi-cultural criticism. The vaunted Japanese management style, stressing consensus-building and strong central controls, may be ideal for assembly-line manufacturing, this theory runs, but is ill-suited for the fast-moving, innovation-driven milieu of global finance. Yet similar arguments were advanced about another innovative industry, semiconductors, until a few years ago.

For their part, the Japanese are committed to increasing their slice of the Euromarkets. They admit they will serve as lead managers for unprofitable deals to try to establish relationships with blue-chip multinational corporations or supranational institutions like the World Bank, and for the publicity value of a high position on the league table. "We can afford the cost of publicity," said Mr. Mori.

The aggressive price-shaving by the Japanese has helped dictate the terms of competition in the new-issue market, where several investment banks typically bid to "buy" the entire flotation from an issuer and then try to sell the securities to other banks and institutional investors. But since an estimated 9 of 10 new Eurobond issues do not make money for the lead underwriters these days, the Japanese are by no means the only ones willing to cut spreads razor-thin to win deals.

The cutthroat competition, begun last year, has prompted many firms to re-examine their approach to the primary Eurobond market.

Last November, senior capital-markets dealers from the New York, London and Tokyo offices of the Goldman Sachs International Corporation met in Britain to review the investment bank's strategy on international bond issues. Goldman Sachs opted for a change of course, refusing to compete for market share.

"We decided not to participate in that craziness," said J. Nelson Abanto, a partner at Goldman Sachs International in London. "The money involved and potential losses were so great that we decided to sacrifice position on the league table and focus on other areas."

The decision to pull back a bit in new issues, according to Mr. Abanto, was a strategic move, not one forced on the firm by losses in the primary market. Instead, Goldman Sachs executives chose to cut back resources and investment in a market sector that, in their view, had shifted quickly into a "commodity" business.

Despite the profit drought in the Eurobond primary market, Goldman Sachs is the first of the major American investment banks to abandon the market-share sweepstakes. The other leaders, such as Credit Suisse First Boston, Morgan Stanley and Salomon Brothers, say that you have to be active in the new-issue market to be able to capture related fee-earning business, which can be quite profitable. These areas include interest-rate and currency swaps, currency trading and equity products.

The star of the primary market is international equity issues. This fast-expanding market, which barely existed four years ago, employs the distribution channels set up for Eurobonds to sell stock. Corporate issuers have proved eager to have their stock held by a larger, more geographically dispersed collection of investors. Given the bull run of stock markets worldwide, there has been no shortage of investors either.

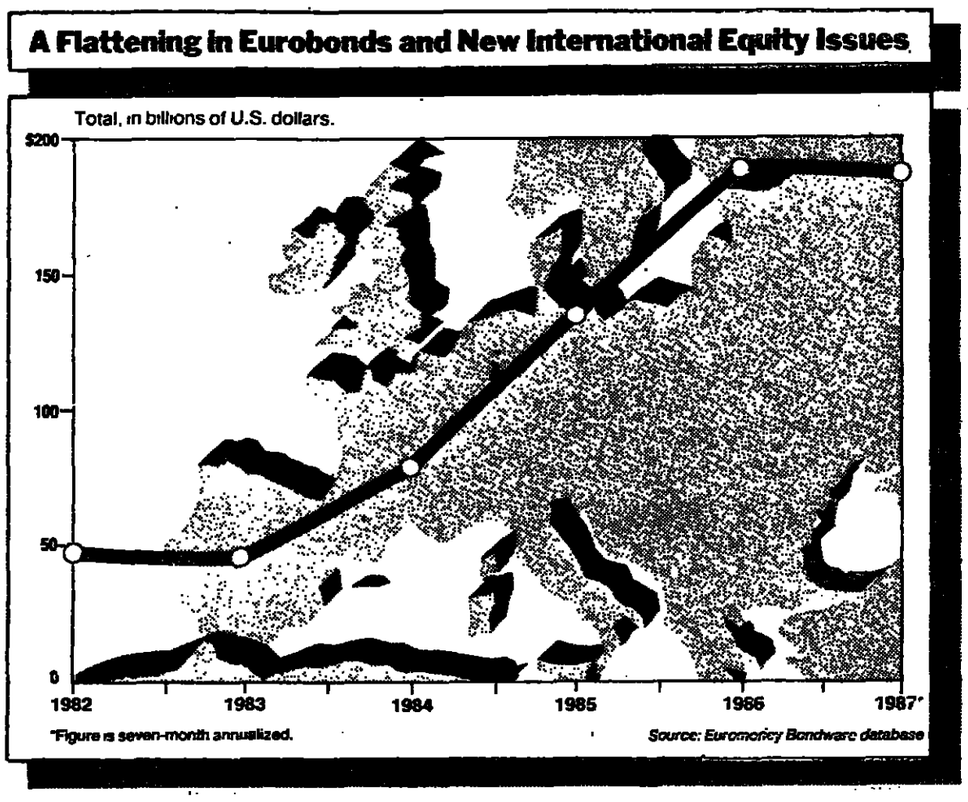
For the investment banks, the good news is that the international equity market is far less crowded — and fees are thus fatter — than the mature Eurobond field, partly because it requires different skills.

One big market sector has already experienced the kind of shakeout that may be awaiting the Euromarkets as a whole. A year ago, there were roughly 40 firms making markets for floating-rate notes, debt securities whose interest coupons are reset every few months according to movements in market rates. Today, there are less than a dozen survivors of one of the roughest rides in the two-decade-long history of the Euromarkets.

Last December, liquidity virtually dried up in the market for the perpetual floating-rate notes, an innovative product that surfaced in 1985 and quickly grew into a $17 billion market.

Most of the commercial banks, British merchant banks and Japanese houses have dropped out of the floating-rate market, leaving a handful of American players, including Credit Suisse First Boston, Merrill Lynch, Goldman Sachs, Morgan Stanley and Salomon Brothers.

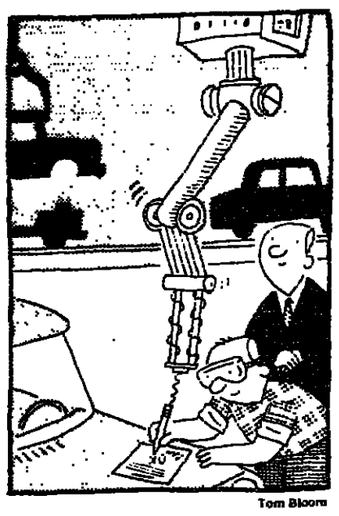
"The business has consolidated into the hands of a few," said Luther L. Terry Jr. of Credit Suisse First Boston. "There's less competition now, so it's more profitable. We're getting the payoff for having gone through the tough times."



The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Ford and U.A.W. Come to Terms


Tom Bloore

Ford and the U.A.W. agreed on a contract that gives the company's 104,000 factory workers an unusual level of job security. Ford is virtually prohibited from laying people off for reasons other than a decline in sales. Auto makers often lay off workers when they consolidate operations, retool plants or modernize with more automated equipment, and Ford, which has been the most profitable auto maker, now will be limited in those options. Although the first auto contract usually acts as the model for the others, G.M. said it manufactures so many of its own components, making its job requirements more flexible, that it needs different terms.

Honda is expanding production in the United States. It announced that it would build a second assembly plant in Ohio, not far from its first, and increase the size of its engine plant. The new plant would nearly double Honda's production in the United States, to 150,000 cars, giving it the edge among foreign car makers who produce here. Eventually, Honda would export about 50,000 of those cars to Japan.

Beryl W. Sprinkel is quitting as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, citing personal reasons and a desire to get back to the private sector. Mr. Sprinkel, a free-market theorist, is also a monetarist, a view that has fallen from favor among economists and meant that some of his advice went unheeded. His biggest legacy probably will be his revival of an advisory council so moribund that President Reagan considered shutting it down. True to the name of the council, Mr. Sprinkel has given his advice to the President and kept himself out of the public eye.

The economy grew faster in the second quarter than earlier estimates had indicated, helped by the steady recovery in the manufacturing sector and a surge in exports. The G.N.P. grew at a 2.5 percent rate in the quarter, up from the 2.3 percent rate estimated a month ago. Manufacturing is regaining some of its lost ground as the dollar falls and American products become more attractive overseas. The improvement hasn't been reflected in the trade deficit, however. Factories operated at 81 percent of capacity in August, the best performance in nearly three years. And industrial production continued to rise, albeit more slowly, gaining three-tenths of 1 percent in August. ... Business inventories rose two-tenths of 1 percent in July, but sales were flat and the inventory-to-sales ratio rose slightly, to 1.50. ... Retail sales gained 1.3 percent in August, an improvement helped by car sales, which have now started to fall. ... Housing starts fell 1.5 percent in August as mortgage rates rose.

Stocks fell steeply before leveling off later in the week on caution over the "triple-witching" expiration of options and futures. For the week, the Dow Jones industrial average lost 84.10 points, it second-biggest weekly loss ever, finishing at 2,524.64.

I.B.M. and Fujitsu were ordered to share a large array of programming data in an arbitration settlement over how much Fujitsu could base the designs of its I.B.M.-compatible computers on Big Blue's products. The arbitration panel said I.B.M. must allow Fujitsu to review its technical data, but Fujitsu must pay for the privilege and will be severely limited as to what it can actually use.

The House passed a textile bill, but not by enough votes to override the expected Presidential veto. The bill would restrict the growth of textile imports to 1 percent a year, and would freeze footwear imports at current levels. Although the United States has agreements with various countries limiting textile shipments, the domestic industry and supporters of the bill say the Administration is not enforcing the agreement and that more blanket measures are needed.

The Hafts offered $6 billion for Dayton Hudson, the big Minneapolis-based retailer whose stores include Dayton's, Target and Mervyn's. But Dayton, which has become stronger as it sold off weaker divisions, is expected to put up a struggle. The Hafts, a Washington family that already owns 5 percent of Dayton's stock, said they would donate any profits to Minnesota charities if stockholders did not accept their $65-a-share offer.

T. Boone Pickens raised his bid for Newmont Mining to $105 a share, from $95, but Newmont is expected to reject that as well. The offer is worth about $6.3 billion, which would be the largest non-oil takeover ever. Analysts doubt that the Texas oilman can justify going much higher.

Miscellanea. Texaco asked a Federal bankruptcy court to allow it to give $2.5 billion in "tin parachutes" to all its workers in the event of a hostile takeover. ... Asher B. Edelman has taken a 3.7 percent stake in Foster Wheeler, an engineering and real estate company, and is expected to make a bid for the whole company. ... Peru plans to pay off part of its commercial debt with commodities instead of hard currency. ... The Fed may allow commercial banks to buy healthy savings institutions, not just ailing ones.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED SEPTEMBER 18, 1987
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Det Ed	52,674,400	14¾	...
IBM	10,375,800	155½	– 5¾
Dayt Hd	8,878,100	58	+ 7
AT&T	8,798,400	31⅞	– 1⅛
Citicrp	8,593,100	57⅛	– 2⅛
Gen El	8,374,900	59⅞	– 1⅜
Exxon	7,979,100	46	– 2
Nwt M	7,803,700	101½	+ 7¼
USFG	7,460,100	41¾	+ ⅛
S Fe So P	7,038,700	57	+ 4½
E Kodk	6,350,800	99⅛	– 2¼
A Exp	6,265,600	36⅛	– 1⅛
Stor Tch	6,077,000	3⅛	...
Fost Wh	5,720,400	21⅜	– 2⅛
Gillette	5,637,000	41⅞	– 2⅛

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	626	917
Declines	1,333	1,006
Total Issues	2,188	2,173
New Highs	98	64
New Lows	174	158

VOLUME
(4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	825,426,740	32,764,360,076
Same Per. 1986	714,051,540	25,578,394,652

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	223.0	216.2	217.1	–4.89
Transp	159.5	156.9	157.1	–0.90
Utils	76.3	74.9	75.0	–0.97
Finance	156.0	152.1	151.1	–3.35
Composite	180.7	175.8	176.3	–3.66

Standard & Poor's

400 Indust	379.3	366.2	368.0	–9.03
20 Transp	259.5	254.4	254.5	–2.61
40 Utils	115.2	112.9	113.5	–1.02
40 Financial	30.5	29.5	29.6	–0.73
500 Stocks	323.8	313.4	314.8	–7.12

Dow Jones

30 Indust	2634.5	2508.0	2524.6	–84.10
20 Transp	1043.0	1008.0	1013.8	–18.70
15 Utils	201.2	193.2	194.1	–5.75
65 Comb	955.7	915.8	920.5	–26.15

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED SEPT. 18, 1987
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Telesph	2,564,300	6⅞	– ⅛
EchBga	2,517,700	28¾	+1⅛
BlockE	2,391,400	6	+ ¼
TexAir	2,158,900	24⅞	–2½
WDigitl	1,893,600	24	+ ⅝
FAusPr	1,737,500	8¼	+ ¼
HmeShs	1,592,800	14½	– 1⅛
Fruitin	1,246,500	7¼	+ ⅛
WangB	1,135,500	17¼	– ¼
Delmed	945,900	1⅜	– ⅛

MARKET DIARY

	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	334	377
Declined	499	465
Unchanged	188	171
Total Issues	1,021	1,013
New Highs	54	34
New Lows	69	75

VOLUME
(4 P.M. New York Close)

	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	58,430,770	2,495,050,310
Same Per. 1986	54,774,845	2,242,963,089

Walter Frankl on the orchid and the camellia

A 'must' for the society lady

GARDENER'S CORNER

IT'S A custom to give presents to family members, friends and neighbours on the occasion of the high holidays, and flowers always were, and still are, a favourite choice.

Florists and nursery shops, as usual before Rosh Hashana will be overrun by customers. Prices will rise accordingly and many schoolboys will be happy to earn extra pocket-money for deliveries. Are you prepared this year to by-pass the usual gladioli, roses or carnations for something special? Are you willing to put your hand somewhat deeper into your pocket for something rare, exotic, expensive but very beautiful? Buy a present that will give long-lasting happiness – a camellia or an orchid.

It's almost 150 years since Alexandre Dumas's novel *La dame aux Camelias* and made this exotic flower a "must" for every lady in European and American society. With world wars and revolutions, camellias lost their prominence, but recently they have become popular again, with the result that expert breeders and cultivators throughout the world, are looking for new creations, more colours, and disease-resistant plants.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA is an evergreen shrub of East Asiatic origin, flowering in shades of pink and red as well as in pure white, similar to large roses. It is botanically related to the plant Camellia theifera, which provides us with the leaves for tea.

The camellia is unrivalled as a house plant for its very decorative, long-lasting blooms.

The plant is named after Abbe Camellius (George Joseph Kamel) a late 17th century Jesuit priest of Brno, in what is today Czechoslovakia. As a botanist, he toured the Philippines and Japan and discovered this outstanding plant which he introduced to England two years before his death in 1706.

The camellia can be grown in Israel as a garden plant. There is one about 15 years old growing in the garden of the President's Residence in Jerusalem. This pink-flowering shrub has reached a height of more than one metre, and thrives well under frosty conditions in winter and in the hot and dry summers.

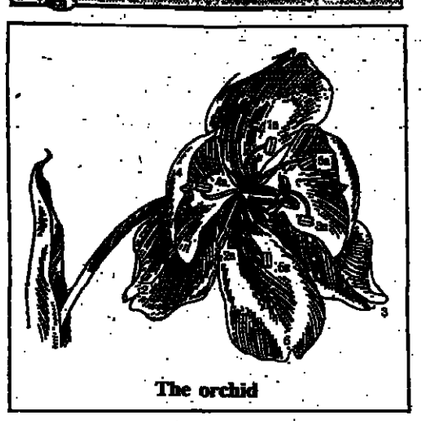
Camellias bloom in winter when almost no other flowers can be found in the garden. They need an acid soil with a pH of 5.5.

This can be achieved by seasonal additions of peat, compost and cow manure. The soil should always be slightly moist, but oversoaking may kill the buds.

If you are keeping your camellia indoors, don't leave water in the flowerpot saucer. Camellias don't like direct sunshine, but they need light to produce flowers. The best average winter temperature for this plant is 10-12o and the maximum temperature should not be more than 16oC.

After the blooming season and during the whole summer, the camellia should be kept outdoors in a shady spot.

Until July, camellias should be watered regularly, but from the end of July until October, watering should be reduced to once a fortnight. This will encourage the plant to produce buds.



The orchid

From October to July, the camellia needs weekly feedings with a liquid acid fertilizer, such as peat or manure tea. Repotting every three years is recommended.

It was a retired New York forester, Nat Hess, who brought the first rooted cuttings (clones) to Israel for cultivation about 10 years ago. He found the right place and the right man for this enterprise – Ya'acov Ben-Yaacov of the Botanical Research Centre at Beit Dagon, who runs a professional nursery at Sitriya, halfway between Ramla and Rehovot.

Dr. Ben-Yaacov and his wife, also a horticulturist, grew hundreds of potted camellias with white, pink or red flowers in a plastic covered greenhouse for export and for the local market.

Thanks to Mina Givton about 100 of these beautiful bushes were brought to Jerusalem and sold to members of the Jerusalem Horticultural Society, and every winter many of them decorate roof gardens, patios and balconies with lovely flowers.

Some amateurs have even succeeded in rooting cuttings or layerings from the original plants, and thus benefit from more of these rather rare bushes.

When repotting, place a 3-5 cm. layer of the following mixture over the drainage hole: equal parts of seashore sand, fine *tuff hagolan* and crushed charcoal. With good treatment, a camellia can be kept alive for several decades.

THE SECOND PLANT I have in mind for a precious holyday present is the orchid. For many years the popular image of orchids was of supremely beautiful flowers produced from plants requiring highly specialized and expensive growing arrangements to survive. But today, with professional nurseries in Israel growing and selling thousands of potted orchids each season, many amateurs have acquired the basic knowledge about these mystery plants, and grow flowering orchids of different types either in their gardens and greenhouses or indoors on their windowsills.

Israeli nurserymen should be congratulated on having after many years of indefatigable and hard work, succeeded in producing masses of flowers of the highest quality for export and for the local market. This is an achievement to be proud of, and everybody who buys an Israeli-grown orchid is assisting this pioneering branch of our horticulture.

Today, there are many Israeli nurseries specializing in growing of orchids (*sahlavim* in Hebrew). To help readers in different part of the country, we offer a list of these sources:

Asaf, Yosef, Moshav Yarkona (052-26346)
Luft, Avraham, Pardess Hanna (063-79007)
Kibbutz Ma'aleh Hahamisha (02-542090)
Gabai, Yehezkel, Moshav Merhavia (065-91376)
Moshave Kerem Maharal, Hof Hacarmel (04-942561)
Kibbutz Yifat (n.Afula) (065-48985)

THE NAME ORCHIS was given to this plant by Theophrastus (372–287 BCE). The Greek word for testicle was possibly a reference to the two oblong tubers at the root of many species. Although its cultivation is relatively recent, the knowledge and folklore of the orchid dates back even further. Confucius (551 – 487 B.C.E.) mentions orchids as flowers of great refinement.

Plant explorers in the late 18th century organized expeditions and reached such countries as Mexico, Chile, Peru, Ecuador, New Guinea and Borneo and scientists have registered as many as 17,000 species of orchids. Many of the most beautiful tropical orchids discovered during the last 200 years were growing on tree trunks or as epiphytes on the top branches of jungle trees.

The treatment of an orchid varies with the species. Nobody will give you better advice than the nurseryman who grew it and sells it to you. An orchid needs five to six years to grow from seed or seedling to market size. This makes the price somewhat higher than an average potted houseplant.

No expert grows orchids in ordinary garden soil, and every grower has his own mixture. Orchids may be grown in buckets or large flower-pots. They look also very attractive when grown in hanging baskets. For repotting an orchid or replanting after division, you may use the following recommended medium: equal parts of shredded pine-bark, peat, broken bricks, *tuff hagolan* pebbles, and leaf compost.

LOOKING FORWARD to spring. September is the month when the first spring-flowering bulbs appear in our nursery shops. Freesias are the first, followed by crocuses, anemones, ranunculi, narciss ("paperwhite"), *muscari*, European cyclamen and Dutch irises. Later on, tulips, daffodils and hyacinths will follow. Sometimes scilla, fritillaria, allium giganteum, sparaxis, pushkinia, monretia, ornithogallum (Bethlehem bells) and other, less common bulbs are offered.

Prepare planting beds, fill balcony boxes, flowerpots and hanging baskets with good garden soil (no fresh manure!) and get ready for an unforgettable flower show next spring.

BASKETBALL

Maccabi's trophy–Barlow

Maccabi Tel Aviv went to Milan in quest of yet another cup to add to their extensive trophy cupboard – the prestigious pre-season Intercontentinal Cup. They failed in that quest but instead are returning with impressive booty in the form of their second contract player for the forthcoming season-former Tracer Milano player Ken Barlow.

The energetic Barlow played a more than useful role in helping Maccabi to win two out of their three group games which spearheaded them into the semi-finals of the eight-club tournament. (Maccabi had convincing wins against the Brazilian champions and their old rivals from the Soviet Union Zhalgeris Kovna, but they were well and truly beaten by the Petrovitch-led Cibona Zagreb).

Although 2.06m tall, he is not a natural centre, and so cannot fill the gap left by Lee Johnson when he departed for more lucrative pastures in Italy. But he is an excellent mover with the ball in both offence and defence and to boot a high quality shooter.

Maccabi at least know his ability at first hand. They suffered at his hands in last year's European Cup games when he was with Tracer. Barlow had been sought by the Italians for another season but he was unwilling to give the kind of early commitment that Milan wanted because he was still hopeful of securing an NBA contract with Atlanta.

Maccabi last night faltered again against Cibona when they lost the play-off for third place by a sizeable margin. The final score was 106-96 to Cibona who led 58-44 at the half. Kevin Magee with 32 points and Ken Barlow with 27 topped the Maccabi scoring.

Tracer Milano captured the cup last night when they beat Barcelona in the final 100-86.

When that failed to materialize, Maccabi stepped eagerly into the breach.

In between games in Italy he was flown here on Friday for a quick but thorough medical examination and registration with the Israel Basketball Association.

All that successfully concluded, he flew back on Saturday to Italy and played in the late night semi-final against Barcelona. Although he turned in another tidy performance (30 points and 18 rebounds) it was not enough to prevent the Israeli champs going down for the second time in the tournament. The score was 95-87 (47-49) in the Spaniards' favour. (Barcelona play the hosts Tracer in the final after the Italians coasted 92-83 past Cibona).

The problems for the fans of adapating to a situation in which last year's foe is suddenly this year's hero will be offset for them by the fact that they will be getting a very committed player to line up alongside the ever-consistent Kevin Magee.

"What a lovely 23rd birthday present" Barlow commented when asked how he felt about joining Maccabi. And when reminded that Maccabi still have an option to drop his services and substitute another foreign player before the end of the sixth round of local league play (in about two months time) he observed soberly, "*I think I'll be here the whole season. I certainly hope so.*"

BASEBALL

Alexander handcuffs Detroit

NEW YORK (AP) - Since coming to the Detroit Tigers in a trade last month, pitcher Doyle Alexander has been both good and lucky.

and Saturday, he rolled a "seven."

"It's hard to be better than undefeated," Milwaukee manager Tom Trebelhorn said after watching the Tiger pitcher handcuff his team in Detroit's 5-2 victory. "If it weren't for those two walks in the ninth inning, he probably would have had another shutout."

Alexander had a shutout going into the ninth, but left the game after those two walks. Reliever Mike Henneman gave up a two-round double to Glenn Braggs before finishing up for Alexander's seventh straight victory without a loss at Detroit.

That gave the Tigers a 1½-game lead in the American League East over Toronto, a 4-2 loser at New York.

Yankees 4, Blue Jays 2

Rickey Henderson led off the first inning with a homer and hit a tie-breaking single in the seventh, and Bill Gullickson won his 100th career game as the New York Yankees beat Toronto 4-2.

Gullickson and Dave Righetti combined on a three-hitter for New York.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Rookie Joe Magrane allowed four hits for 6 1-3 innings and hit his first Major League home run as the St. Louis Cardinals beat the Chicago Cubs 5-3.

Willie McGee added a two-run homer to cap a four-run fourth inning for the Cardinals, who are first in the National League East by 1½ games over New York.

McGee established a career high with his 11th home run, which came with Dan Driessen aboard, and tied a 42-year-old team record for runs batted in by a center fielder with 101. Buster Adams set the mark in 1945.

McGee, who has 102 RBE, second on the club behind Jack Clark's 106, drove in one of the runs as a pinch hitter.

Mets 5, Pirates 4

Keith Hernandez's grand slam highlighted a five-run fifth inning and Rick Aguilera ran his winning streak to seven games.

Aguilera, 10-2, has won all six of his starts since returning from the disabled list on August 24. He allowed two earned runs in 5⅓ innings.

Giants 5, Reds 1

Jose Uribe hit a two-run homer and Will Clark added a solo shot as the San Francisco increased its NL West lead to nine games over the second-place Reds.

The Giants won their seventh straight game for their longest winning streak since 1982. Their magic number for clinching their first division title since 1971 is six.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	90	57	.612	—
Toronto	89	59	.601	1½
New York	82	66	.554	8½
Milwaukee	81	67	.547	9½
Boston	70	76	.479	19½
Baltimore	63	84	.429	27
Cleveland	56	93	.373	35

WEST DIVISION

Minnesota	79	70	.530	—
Oakland	75	73	.507	3½
Kansas City	74	75	.497	5
Texas	72	76	.486	6½
California	70	79	.470	9
Seattle	69	79	.466	9½
Chicago	66	82	.446	12½

SATURDAY'S GAMES: Minnesota 3, Cleveland 1; Detroit 5, Milwaukee 2; New York 4, Toronto 2; Chicago 10, Seattle 8; Boston at Baltimore, (postponed due to rain); Oakland 9, Kansas City 5; Texas 4, California 3, (10 innings).

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	86	61	.585	—
New York	85	63	.574	1½
Montreal	84	63	.571	2
Philadelphia	74	74	.500	12½
Chicago	71	76	.483	15
Pittsburgh	71	77	.480	15½

WEST DIVISION

San Francisco	82	66	.554	—
Cincinnati	73	75	.493	9
Houston	71	77	.480	11
Atlanta	63	84	.429	18½
Los Angeles	63	85	.426	19
San Diego	63	85	.426	19

SATURDAY'S GAMES: San Francisco 5, Cincinnati 1; New York 5, Pittsburgh 4; Montreal 12, Philadelphia 4; St. Louis 5, Chicago 3; San Diego 2, Houston 1, (14 innings); Atlanta 10, Los Angeles 7.

FOOTBALL

NEW YORK (AP).- Vince Workman rushed 26 times for 162 yards and a touchdown and Tom Tupa passed for two touchdowns in a span of 1:14 in the third quarter to enable No. 5 Ohio State to vanquish Oregon 24-20. Tupa completed 20 of 32 passes for 234 yards.

Florida St. 41, Memphis St. 24

Dexter Carter scored three touchdowns, and his 74-yard run set up another as seventh-ranked Florida State rolled over Memphis State. Carter finished with 311 all-purpose yards. He rushed for 135 yards on 15 carries, caught four passes for 63 yards and returned four kickoffs.

Clemson 21, Georgia 20

David Treadwell kicked a 21-yard field goal with two seconds left, lifting Clemson over Georgia.

No. 9 Notre Dame 31, no. 17 Michigan St. 8.

Texas 29, no. 10 Washington 12.

No. 12 Arkansas 30, Tulsa 15

Win over Egypt

by JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. - The Israeli boys' under-16 team yesterday overwhelmed Egypt 3-0 in the main draw of the International Tennis Federation's third World Youth Cup, in what was only the third time to date that sportsmen from the neighbouring countries have met head-on in team competition. The tournament - one of the major meets on the ITF junior calendar - took place in Freiburg, West Germany. The Israelis thus finished in 13th place among the 16 participants, as compared to ninth last year.

In singles matches against Egypt, Obad Weinberg beat Tamer Hajazi 6-2, 6-2, while Nir Dekel came through 6-0, 6-3 against Hasan Elsaschi. The two Israelis then teamed up for a 6-4, 6-4 doubles victory over Hajazi and Omer El Hasan. Earlier in the five-day event, Israel had lost to Argentina and Japan and beaten South Korea. Weinberg was the team's most successful player, winning three singles rubbers and one doubles.

SOCCER

LONDON (Reuter). - Former champions Liverpool crushed Newcastle United, including Brazilian "miracle-man" Mirandinha, 4-1 away yesterday, to move into third place in the English First Division.

In an embarrassingly one-sided affair, three goals by midfielder Steve Nicol and one by striker John Aldridge plunged the Newcastle supporters into despair.

Mirandinha, bought from Brazilian club Palmeiras for $1.6m., barely had half a dozen worthwhile touches.

MOTOR RACING: – World champion Alain Prost of France won a record 28th Grand Prix victory, eclipsing the record of Briton Jackie Stewart, when he won the Portuguese Grand Prix in thrilling style at Estoril yesterday. Prost, in a McLaren, broke the lap record for the circuit four times as he chased Austrian Gerhard Berger in a Ferrari throughout the second half. Berger finally succumbed to Prost's relentless pressure when he spun wildly two laps from home. Berger recovered to finish second.

RUBGY: – The touring rebel South Pacific 'Barbarian' team of players from Fiji, Samoa and Tonga scored the fourth consecutive runaway win of their S. African tour.

The Barbarians beat a combined team from the Transvaal, Steltenland and Bophuthatswana by 56 points to 13.

TENNIS. – Top-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina survived the loss of five straight games in the second set and beat second-seed Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria 6-4, 7-5 (8-6) to win the Pan Pacific Open in Tokyo.

In Madrid, Emilio Sanchez of Spain beat his brother Javier Sanchez 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

GYMNASTICS

VARNA, Bulgaria (AP) - Bianka Panova rolled up an unprecedented perfect score of 40 to lead Bulgaria to a sweep of the top three places in the overall individual competition at the World Rhythmic Gymnastics Championships.

In the 12 previous world championships, no rhythmic gymnast had ever received the maximum score of 40 points, 10 in each of the four floor exercises.

Before an enthusiastic crowd waving red-white-and-green Bulgarian flags in this Black Sea resort, the cool, 17-year-old Panova broke the world championship mark of 39.9 set by Diliana Georgieve.

The gentler face of New York City

Jerusalem Post Reporter Abraham Rabinovich returns to the city of his birth on a visit and finds a cheque for $341,000 in a subway.

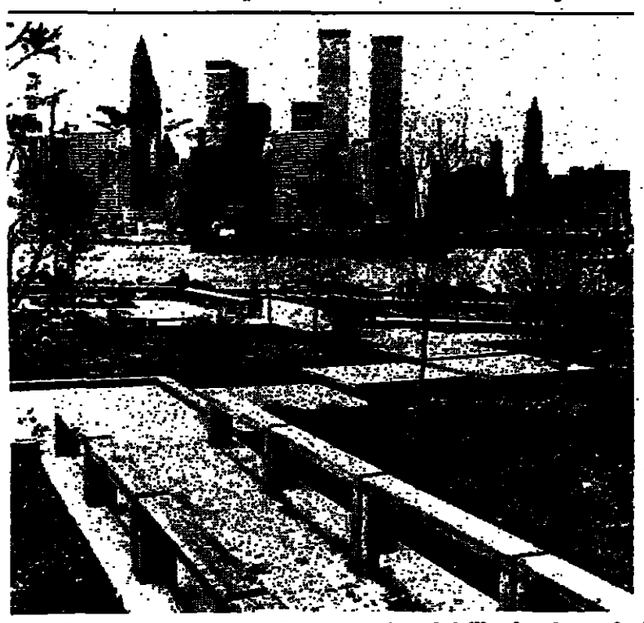
I noticed the envelope on the New York subway seat next to me last month. Had it not been for the Bank Leumi letterhead, it would not have registered in my consciousness at all. I am a client of Bank Leumi in Jerusalem and thought that the envelope might have fallen out of my totebag, although I couldn't remember having seen it before. It bore no address and seemed to be empty.

Idly turning it over, I saw that it was unsealed and contained what seemed to be advertising flyers in the form of a bank cheque – a yellow "original" and a white "copy." The cheque looked strikingly real and the date, I noted with puzzlement, was that day's. The train was pulling into my station and I stuffed the envelope into my bag.

From my brother's house on the Upper West Side of Manhattan where I was staying, I called the head office of Bank Leumi in New York and asked to speak to an executive. When a secretary came on the line, I said I had just found what seemed to be a valid Bank Leumi cheque on the subway and gave the names of the two companies cited on it – one which had drawn the money and the other to which it was being paid. The sum, I said, was $341,000.

In the stony silence, I thought I could see the secretary wearily shutting her eyes and wondering whether to humour me or hang up. "There are two signatures," *I continued.* When I gave the more legible of the first names, I thought I heard a gasp. The secretary suggested what the second name might be and I could indeed make it out. Together we deciphered the second signature. "Someone will call you back in a few minutes," she said.

The lawyer who called sounded primed for litgation. "I understand that you found a bank cheque on the subway. Are you prepared to return it to its rightful owner?" He seemed fully prepared to deal with a negative reply.



'The city now seems closer to the cutting edge of civilization than to its dumping ground.' (UPI)

Satisfied that there was no attempt at extortion, he relaxed. "There's a roomful of lawyers here waiting to complete a real estate deal. If it's all right, someone will come over to pick up the cheque."

There was no need to examine the credentials of the man who arrived half an hour later. He was very tall, well dressed and bore the authoritative air of a corporate lawyer. "There's a bunch of nervous people waiting for this downstairs," *he said.* The cheque had been left in the subway, he said, by a messenger. After checking the contents of the envelope, he reached into his shirt pocket and pulled out a banknote that he had plainly prepared ahead of time. "The people at the bank would like you to have this." He seemed somewhat embarrassed, as if uncertain whether the amount was enough or whether one offers a gratuity at all to someone living in a building with a doorman.

"That's not necessary," I said unconvincingly.

"No, the people at the bank would like you to have it. You can contribute it somewhere if you like." He shoved the money under a book on the table and took his leave. It was a $50 bill.

Since the cheque was negotiable only by the parties named on it and I could not have cashed it if I had wished, the reward was generous. I, fortunately, had been spared the temptation a more negotiable cheque might have posed.

CELEBRATING the rewards of virtue in a local restaurant afterwards, it occurred to me that the most notable thing had not been that I found the cheque but that someone in authority had been willing to have it transported by subway – in an unsealed envelope yet. I was born and raised in New York City and during the past two decades have, during visits every few years, perceived the city's ambience steadily shifting. When I first returned as an expatriate in 1971, the city for the first time terrified me. During a subsequent visit, I was shot in the leg with an air rifle 15 minutes after setting out on my first walk on the day of my arrival.

In more recent visits, I have felt the city turning perceptibly gentler and more at ease with itself, like some enormous organism recuperating from a near fatal disease in ways too arcane to understand. The cure is still plainly far from complete but the city now seems closer to the cutting edge of civilization than to its dumping ground.

Perhaps the most astonishing thing about the incident was that it took place in a marvellously air-conditioned subway car that was free from grafitti and in which the only litter was a cheque for a third of a million dollars. Ten years ago, that vision would have been fantasy enough even without the cheque.

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Wall Street down but not out, analysts say of correction

By CHRISTINE TIERNEY

NEW YORK (Reuter). – Hemlines are rising, a traditionally upbeat sign for Wall Street, but many leading stock analysts nevertheless expect the steep fall in the U.S. market to continue. But no one sees the decline as an end of the five-year-old bull market in which expectations of continuing demand for shares pushed the Dow index through the 2700 barrier last month.

Instead, the debate on Wall Street is about how long the short-term correction touched off by rising interest rates will last and how much it will cost everyone.

Traders saw little reason last week to cheer the reappearance of the mini-skirt despite a maxim that holds that skirt lengths and the Dow Jones Industrial Average rise in tandem. In last week's trading, the markety barometer slipped 84 points to 2524.64, extending its slide to nearly 200 points since August 26, the day the long-awaited correction is said to have begun. On Friday, however, the fall was only 3.26 points.

"Where this corrective phase will end is roughly around 2,350 points," says First Albany Corp. economist Hugh Johnson, noting there is nothing on the horizon to prevent the erosion of the Dow index. Likely casualties, he says, include stocks in financial services and insurance firms, knocked by higher interest rates.

The big stars of the summer could also lose a few points. Merck Co. has soared 578 per cent from $32 a share before the rally began in 1982 to $217 at its latest high, following approval of its Mevacor anti-cholesterol drug.

"There's not enough domestic liquidity to drive both the economy and the financial markets any more," Johnson says. More than anything else, it was this excess of liquidity that fuelled the bull market.

As an example of just how much money poured into the stock market, $100,000 invested on August 12, 1982 – the date most analysts say marks the opening of the bull market – grew to $395,000 by the beginning of this month.

At its latest high, the Dow had gained 44 per cent since the beginning of the year, a rise which has unsettled some portfolio managers. "They've made handsome gains," says one trader. "Who wants to give them back?"

Alternative investments are now luring dollars out of the ageing bull market.



"What liquidity does exist is likely to find its way to the bond market, not the stock market," says one economist.

Treasury bond yields stand at around 9.6 per cent, lifted by the dollar's weakness and the credit market's interest rate worries. While those rates are way below the 14 per cent rate at the turn of the decade, they are considerably higher than the 7.2 per cent rate when the market took off.

"What liquidity does exist is likely to find its way to the bond market, not the stock market," says Johnson.

David Leibowitz, chief analyst with American Securities Corp., is less pessimistic. "I don't believe the recent decline is of a long-lasting nature," he says, predicting the Dow would slip no more than 75 points before rising again.

"I could see it breaking the 2500 level," says Lawrence Lyons of Allen Co. in New York. But he says the Dow would then take a run at the 2700 barrier, which it first pierced in mid-August. "If it breaks through the old high, we would clearly accept that as an indication that the bull market has quite a bit of life left in it."

No one sees a bear, a market characterized by fears that prices will fall, at least not before the end of this year.

Johnson still expects the Dow to break through the 3000 level in this bull market and other estimates run even higher. (Reuter)

Sultan of Brunei is world's richest man

NEW YORK (AP). – Hey buddy, can you spare a billion?

For a sultan, a pair of queens, a potato processor, a college dropout and 127 others from around the world, the answer is yes, says *Fortune* magazine.

Topping the list are the Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei, 41, who is worth $25 billion, and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, 67, who cashes in at $20b., *Fortune* reported in its October 19 issue. Both can thank oil.

In all, the magazine said, 132 people control 98 billion-dollar family fortunes, including 47 American fortunes, 12 Arab, 10 Asian and six each in Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands and Canada.

The youngest billionaire listed is American William Gates, 31, of Seattle, the founder of the Microsoft computer software company. A Harvard dropout, he is said by *Fortune* to be worth $1.2b.

There are three members of the Mars family, famous for their candy bars; two Rockefellers; August Anheuser Busch Jr. and Alfred Henry Heineken, both beer brewers; three Marriotts, of the hotels; two Gallos, of the wines; and Estee Lauder, 79, the queen of cosmetics.

There are two real queens, as well – Elizabeth II, 61, of England, with an estimated $7.4b. (but she "turns off the palace lights to save money," says *Fortune*) and Beatrix, 49, of the Netherlands.

Here are the top 25 persons or family groups, where they are from and their estimated wealth as listed on *Fortune* magazine's list of billionaires:

1. Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah, 41, bandar seri begawan, Brunei, $25b.
2. King Fahd, 67, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, $20b.
3. Sam Moore Walton, 69, Bentonville, Arkansas, $8.7b.
4. Samuel I. Newhouse Jr., 59, and Donald E. Newhouse, 58, New York, New York, $7.5.
5. Queen Elizabeth II, 61, London, $7.4b.
6. Kenneth Colin Irving, 88, St. John, Canada, $6b.
7. Lester Crown, 62, Chicago, Illinois, $5.7b.
8. Kenneth R. Thomson, 64, Toronto, Ontario, $5.5b.
9. Forrest E. Mars Sr., 83, Las Vegas, Nevada, and Forrest E. Mars Jr., 56, and John F. Mars, 53, McLean, Virginia, $5b.
10. Albert Reichmann, 58, Paul Reichmann, 56, and Ralph Reichmann, 53, Toronto, Canada, $5b.
11. Sheikh Jaber Al-Sabah, 61, Kuwait, $5b.
12. Queen Beatrix, 49, The Hague, Netherlands, $4.4b.
13. Sid Richardson Bass, 44, Edward Perry Bass, 42, Robert Bass, 39, and Lee Marshall Bass, 31, Fort Worth, Texas, $4b.
14. Gerald Grosvenor, 35, London, England, $4b.
15. Edgar M. Bronfman Sr., 58, New York, New York, and Charles R. Bronfman, 56, Montreal, Canada, $3.6b.
16. Godfried Bremmkmeyer, age unknown, Amsterdam, Netherlands, $3.4b.
17. John Werner Kluge, 73, Charlottesville, Virginia, $3.1b.
18. Henry Lea Hillman, 68, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, $3b.
19. Charles Koch, 51, Wichita, Kansas, and David Koch, 47, New York, New York, $3b.
20. David Packard, 75, Los Altos Hills, California, $3b.
21. Whitney Macmillan, 58, and Cargill Macmillan Jr., 60, Minnetonka, Minnesota, $2.9b.
22. Friedrich Karl Flick, 60, Munich, West Germany, $2.8b.
23. Johanna Quandt, 65, Kiel, West Germany, $2.8b.
24. Johannes Thurn und Taxis, 61, Regensburg, West Germany, $2.8b.
25. Anne Cox Chambers, 67, Atlanta, Georgia, and Barbara Cox Anthony, 64, Honolulu, Hawaii, $2.5b.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar waiting to break out of its trading range

The dollar closed lower on Friday, with most of the decline occurring in Tokyo.

A Japanese newspaper reported that the industrial nations had agreed to allow the U.S. currency to establish a lower trading range of 130 to 150 yen. Although experts gave little credence to this rumour, it fitted well into the makret's bearishness towards the dollar and hurt the currency accordingly.

At the beginning of the week the U.S. currency maintained the short-covering rally that started the previous Friday, following the release of the U.S. July trade data. But this rally proved to be short-lived, as the dollar failed to close about the 145-yen and 1.82-Deutschmark levels.

The currency settled into a narrow trading range for the rest of the week. The record July trade gap reinforced the bearish sentiment prevailing in the market, but fear of central bank intervention restrained any aggressive a dollar-straining. Many market operators had already established short-dollar positions during the previous week, and they tended not to increase them ahead of the Group of Five/Group of Seven meetings of the world's top industrial powers that takes place this week in Washington.

The pound sterling benefited from encouraging British economic data, but the three-mark level, considered a ceiling guarded by the Bank of England, was not penetrated.

The market is continuing to move in the narrow trading range that began two weeks ago, unable to break out in either direction. Last week's rumours about lowering the intervention level for the dollar moved the currency lower, but the proximity of strong technical support levels prevented a substantial sell-off.

This week might determine which way the dollar will move, but until such a move takes place, it's a waiting game.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Service.

Grozner is back at J'lem Plaza

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

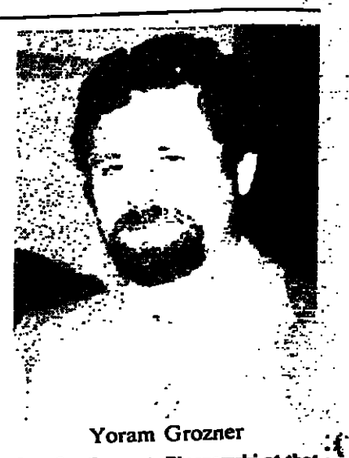
Yoram Grozner has returned to the Sheraton Jerusalem Plaza as general manager, where he had worked for six years when the hotel was under Canadian Pacific management.

He was there for a six year stint from 1974 - 1982, rising to the position of executive assistant manager. He was tipped to take over as general manager, but instead Bernhard Kohn, who had been general manager of the CP-managed Tiberias Plaza, got the job instead.

Grozner went to Tiberias to replace Kohn. Meanwhile, CP withdrew from managing the Jerusalem Plaza, and was replaced by Sheraton International.

Sheraton was objected to Kohn's operating a restaurant on the side and eventually replaced him with Edmond Pinczowski, whom they brought in from abroad.

Three months ago, there were rumours that Pinczowski was leaving and that Grozner was again a candi-



Yoram Grozner

date for the post. Pinczowski at that stage confirmed that there would be a management shake-up but would not say when it would occur.

Although Grozner has already begun working in Jerusalem, his appointment does not become effective till October 1.

CP's management contract with the Tiberias Plaza expired on September 1, although its sales outlet, Associated Hotels, will continue to sell Tiberias Plaza rooms. Israel Corp., which owns the hotel, has appointed Danny Alkalai to succeed Grozner.

Coal miners set to take Thatcher on for second time

LONDON (Reuter). – Coal miners across Britain yesterday prepared another challenge to the government of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with an overtime ban denounced as suicidal by state-run British Coal.

The overtime ban, the first industrial action since the miners ended a year-long strike in March 1985, is due to start today following the collapse last week of talks between British Coal and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). The miners are protesting against a decision by British Coal to change a 40-year-old disciplinary code.

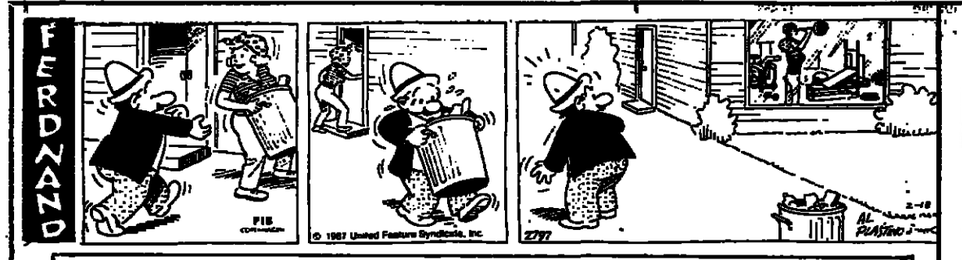
British Coal wants to introduce industrial tribunals to replace so-called pit-umpires, traditionally former union officials.

"The long term effect of an overtime ban on development work will be suicidal," Albert Tuke, British Coal's director for North Yorkshire in Northern England, told the miners on Saturday.

NUM leader Arthur Scargill led the miners on their 358-day strike ending in March 1985, taking on industry bosses and Thatcher over the issue of closing uneconomic pits.

The strike developed into a confrontation between Scargill, a committed Marxist, and Thatcher, a staunch believer in free-market economic policies, splitting the country and sparking clashes between police and miners. Miners, impoverished and disheartened after a year without work, called off the strike against Scargill's advice.

The NUM faces a tougher battle this time. Political analysts have said Thatcher, re-elected for a third consecutive term in June with a landslide victory, appears to be in an even stronger position to face the 90,000-strong union for a second time. Moreover, the work action will be undermined by the Union of Democratic Mineworkers, a 23,000-member breakaway union formed in July 1985 to protest Scargill's decision to go on strike without holding a ballot. Coal stocks are also relatively high at an estimated 19.6 million metric tons.



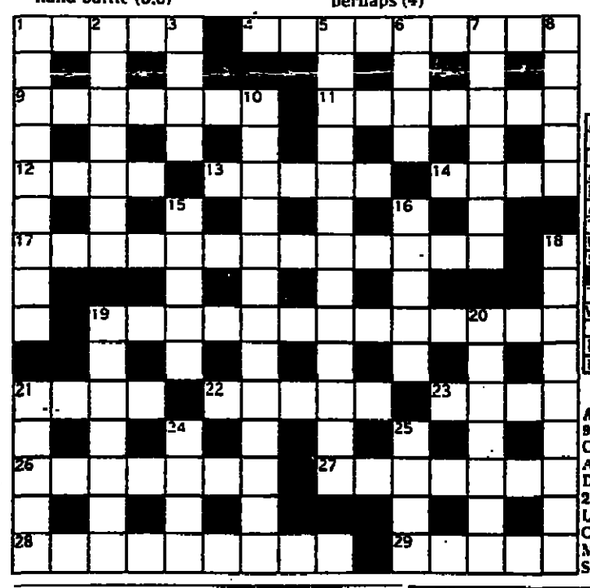
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Not in quiet surroundings this way (5)
4 It's surprising, being something to awaken us (5-6)
9 Goddess by winding stream I discover (7)
11 Where enamel work is produced in the Peak District (7)
12 Star role the French take these days (4)
13 & 14 Brachycephalic feature common in Cromwell's time? (5,4)
17 It's not without a struggle and may be soul-destroying (5,8)
19 Number go down in hand-to-hand battle (5,8)
21 A summons that contains about everything (4)
22 Strong porter (5)
23 Predator of smaller birds returning (4)
26 Add spice in a meat dish (7)
27 Improved instructively (7)
28 Old coat Theresa altered in the afternoon (9)
29 Gear I'd find uncompromising (5)

DOWN

1 & 15 Specialist in smuggling watches? (5-4,5)
2 One that never runs down the line (2-5)
3 Narcotics from Bethlehem, perhaps (4)
5 Automatic cause of a breakdown (6,7)
6 Determine the story line (4)
7 Developing North American trail (7)
8 Quick to make a soft-hearted attack (5)
10 Put up a brave defence in the dentist's chair (4,4,5)
15 See 1 down
16 It's another thing after sunset (5)
18 Protected by the United Nations—or is it? (9)
19 Player with little room at first (7)
20 Vague notion it might be cuttle-fish? (7)
21 Pain to which many have an inclination (5)
24 Hideout of Scottish landowner cut off (4)
25 About 24 as Ananias was (4)



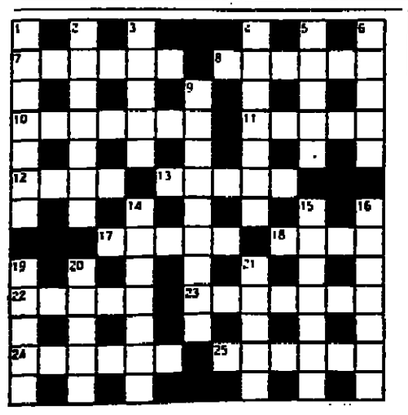
Yesterday's Solution



QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Capital, 5 Liszt, 8 Purse, 9 Veteran, 10 Reactor, 11 Khaki, 12 Cosine, 14 Bandog, 17 Serge, 19 Address, 22 Ampulla, 23 Idiot, 24 Dryad, 25 Engaged. DOWN: 1 Caper, 2 Perhaps, 3 Tweet, 4 Livery, 5 Latakia, 6 Syria, 7 Tending, 12 Costard, 13 Needled, 15 Dieting, 16 Manage, 18 Reply, 20 Doing, 21 Sated.

QUICK CROSSWORD



ACROSS

7 Hampshire market town
8 Dismount
10 Greed
11 Roman god of love
12 Implement
13 Cherish
17 Declarer's partner in bridge
18 Prohibit
22 Apportion
23 Core
24 Tea-urn (anag.)
25 Critical stage

DOWN

1 Italian wine
2 Flying man
3 Gastropod
4 Poster
5 African country
6 Scrutinise
9 Othello's wife
14 Condiment
15 Liberate
16 Own
19 Swoon
20 Laziness
21 Achieve success

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 523191; Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldawa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Habima, 17 Dizengoff, 288465; SuperPharm, 40 Einstein, Ramat Aviv, 413730.
Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: No details available.
Netanya: Kupat Holim Meuhedet, 13 Harav Kook, 344656.
Krayot area: Medica, 1 Lehmahnn, Kiryat Yam, 753890.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 672288.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, E.N.T.), Hadassah Ein Kerem (internal, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics, internal, surgery).
Netanya: Laniado

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 4444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

FLIGHTS

24 – Hours Flight Information Services: Call 03-9712484 (multi-line), Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

FIRST AID 101

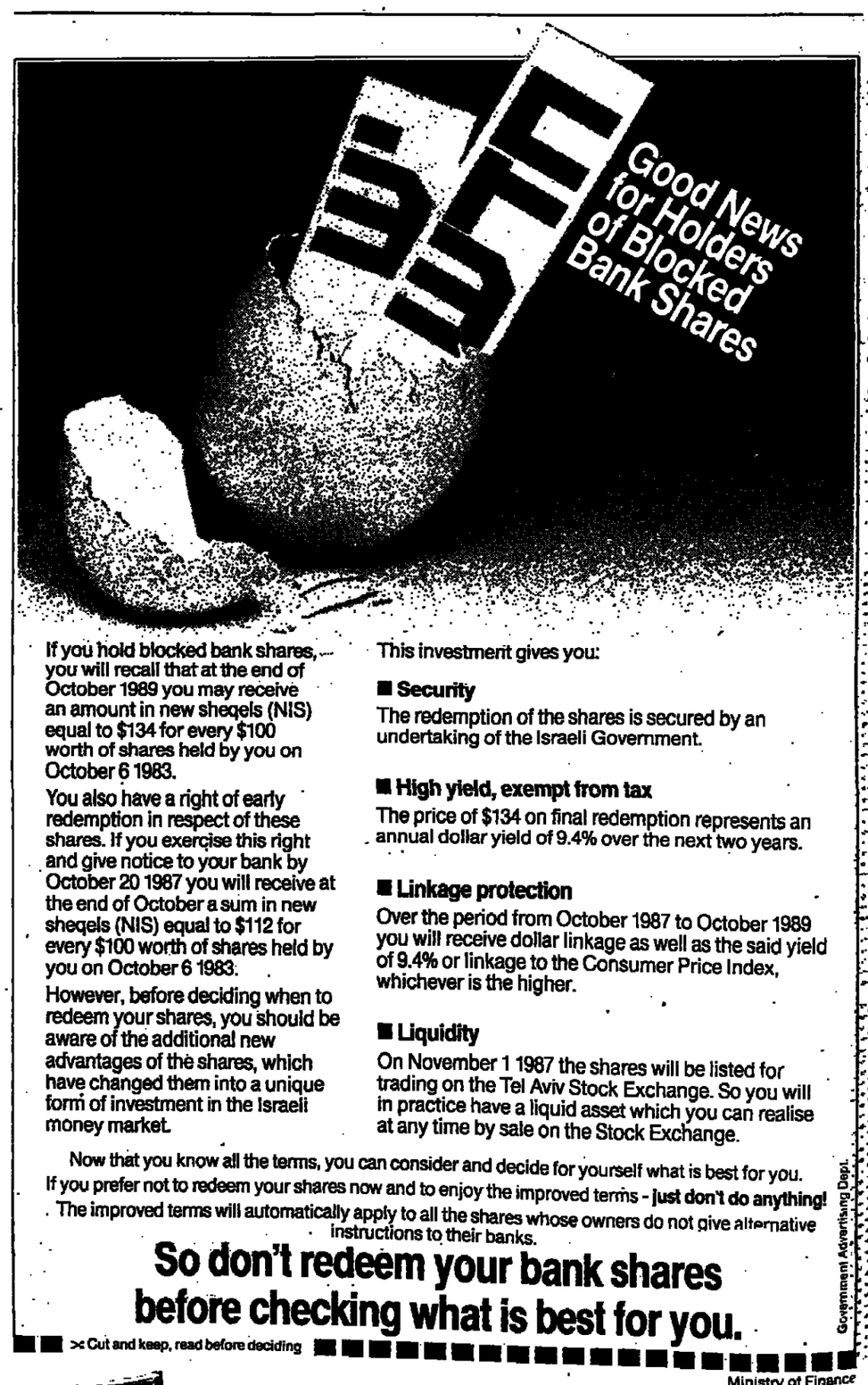
Magen David Adom

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:

Ashdod 51332	Jerusalem *523133
Ashkelon 23333	Kiron 344442
Bat Yam *5611111	Kiryat Shmona *94334
Beersheba 74757	Nahariya *823333
Carmiel *988565	Netanya *23333
Dan Region *781111	Petah Tikva *9231111
Eilat 72333	Rehovot *451333
Hadera *22333	Rishon LeZion *42333
Haifa *512233	Safad 930333
Hatzor 936333	Tel Aviv *5460111
Holon *03133	Tiberias *790111

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Eran – Emotional First Aid. Tel Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 5461111 (children/youth 03-2611113), Haifa 672222, Beersheba 418111, Netanya 35316.
Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem – 245554, and Haifa 660111.
The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 529205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433500 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.



If you hold blocked bank shares, – you will recall that at the end of October 1989 you may receive an amount in new sheqels (NIS) equal to $134 for every $100 worth of shares held by you on October 6 1983.

You also have a right of early redemption in respect of these shares. If you exercise this right and give notice to your bank by October 20 1987 you will receive at the end of October a sum in new sheqels (NIS) equal to $112 for every $100 worth of shares held by you on October 6 1983.

However, before deciding when to redeem your shares, you should be aware of the additional new advantages of the shares, which have changed them into a unique form of investment in the Israeli money market.

This investment gives you:

■ **Security**
The redemption of the shares is secured by an undertaking of the Israeli Government.

■ **High yield, exempt from tax**
The price of $134 on final redemption represents an annual dollar yield of 9.4% over the next two years.

■ **Linkage protection**
Over the period from October 1987 to October 1989 you will receive dollar linkage as well as the said yield of 9.4% or linkage to the Consumer Price Index, whichever is the higher.

■ **Liquidity**
On November 1 1987 the shares will be listed for trading on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. So you will in practice have a liquid asset which you can realise at any time by sale on the Stock Exchange.

Now that you know all the terms, you can consider and decide for yourself what is best for you.
If you prefer not to redeem your shares now and to enjoy the improved terms - **just don't do anything!**
The improved terms will automatically apply to all the shares whose owners do not give alternative instructions to their banks.

So don't redeem your bank shares before checking what is best for you.

>< Cut and keep, read before deciding

Government Advertising Dept.
Ministry of Finance

Employment in services soars

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Employment in the services sector of the economy continued expanding rapidly during the the second quarter of the year, figures released yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics showed.

Employment in the commerce, restaurants and hotels rose 5 per cent in January - June, compared with the previous six months. The number of employed persons in the sector rose almost 15 per cent from January - June 1985 levels, on the eve of the economic stabilization plan.

The figures showed that the number of workers in industry, some 330,000 on average during the first half of the year, was 1.5 per cent higher than in the previous six months and 3 per cent higher than in the first half of 1986.

Employment in the economy rose by 1.6 per cent in the first half of the year from levels at the end of 1986. The number of employed persons totalled 1.4 million, excluding workers from the administrated territories. The unemployment rate stood at 5.9 per cent during the second quarter of the year, slightly above the figure for the previous three months, which was 5.7 per cent.

The bureau figures showed that the number of persons age 15 and over who were either employed or were actively looking for a job went down in the last several months. In the second quarter of the year 50 per cent of those above 15 years were in the civilian labour force, compared with 50.4 per cent in the same period last year.

Despite the government's stated intention of reducing employment in the public sector, the figures showed the number of workers in government employ remained stable. The bureau said the number of workers in the public sector, some 407,000, was 1 per cent lower than in July-December 1986, but 1.6 per cent higher than in the first half of last year.

Schenley purchase is coup for Guiness

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. – Guinness's $555 million purchase of Meshulam Riklis's Schenley beverage distribution business in the U.S. last week is being hailed here as a dazzling deal for the new Guinness management team.

Appointed in the wake of the share scandal that led to the sacking of chairman Ernest Saunders, Guinness's new chief executive, Anthony Tennant, has moved quickly to regain direct control over the marketing and distribution of his company's products.

Riklis's Schenley Group, the sixth-largest wine and spirits distributor in the U.S., had been granted the right to the Dewar's whisky trade mark in return for "services" provided by Riklis during the Guinness takeover battle for Distillers last year.

The Israeli-born Riklis reportedly bought 5 per cent of Guinness's shares at the time of the takeover, helping to support the Guinness share price and thus boosting the company's chances of pulling off the takeover.

With Saunders' fall from grace, Riklis found himself the subject of legal action by the new Guinness management team, and he sold Schenley relatively cheaply last week in exchange for a promise from Tennant that no charges would be brought against him.

Although Saunders has yet to go on trial for his alleged illegal activities in the course of the Distillers takeover, and although Guinness has yet to recover all the money paid out to various companies that helped support its share price, Tenant is already beginning to turn Guinness round.

As for the share scandal that Saunders allegedly engineered, it is unlikely that we have heard the last word. Various prominent figures associated with it have reportedly begun cooperating with Department of Trade investigators, and a series of indictments may not be many months away.

Tadiran buying R&D units

Post Finance Reporter

Tadiran Ltd. is making a final repurchase offer to holders of the units issued by its Tadiran R&D (1985) Ltd. subsidiary. The offer is in force until the end of 1987.

Once all the units are repurchased, or in any event from April 3, 1988, the units will be delisted by the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. This means that although people holding them subsequently will be eligible for dividends and will have them redeemed in line with the original prospectus, they will be liable for capital gains tax if they sell them.

Previous buyback offers made by Tadiran have left only a small "float" of the original share-and-bond issue, and the exchange is pressing the company to clean up the outstanding amount, since orderly trading in them is no longer possible.

Offers to sell may be presented to the company through any exchange member. The redemption prices will be $4.12 until the end of this month, $4:16 during October and $4.20 in November and December. Payment will be made on the basis of the representative rate published on the day preceding actual payment.

WELCOME

(Continued from page one)

and Poland and Hungary, who over the past 18 months have established interest section-level relations with Israel.

Peres was scheduled to leave for the U.S. early this morning. At his meeting with Shevardnadze on Wednesday morning, Peres intends to raise the problems of Soviet Jewry, the absence of Soviet-Israeli relations and the prospects for an international conference.

It is understood that the Soviet emigration offices currently have less than 10,000 applications by Jews to leave the Soviet Union and that the rate of submission of such applications has considerably eased off since the start of Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost policy. The Soviets are now thought to be issuing emigration permits to Jews at more or less the same rate as they are receiving their applications.

Peres said yesterday that he would be happy if the Soviets agreed to a return to the situation of the early 1970s, when there were no Israeli-Soviet relations at all but tens of thousands of Jews were allowed out to Israel.

It is understood that Peres will raise with Shevardnadze the possibility of Moscow allowing direct flights of emigrating Jews via Bucharest to Israel. Israel is seeking such a re-routing of Soviet Jewish emigrants so that they do not pass through Vienna, where currently about 80 per cent "drop out"

Peres said that there was "an air of openness" in the Soviet Union concerning human rights.

As to Soviet-Israeli relations, Peres said he would seek to persuade Shevardnadze to agree to "a more organized dialogue" to replace the current, in Peres's phrase, "disorganized dialogue" between the two countries.

It is understood that, contrary to Israeli expectations; there has been no Arab pressure on the Soviet Union to avoid restoration of relations with Israel – a point Peres will no doubt stress with Shevardnadze.

Regarding the international conference, Peres stated firmly that he would press on with his efforts: "I shall repeat what I said at the UN General Assembly meeting two years ago. It is inconceivable that I will retreat from what I said (then)." But Peres added that he would also make it clear that there were differences of opinion in the Israeli government on the matter and that he represented only half of the inner cabinet.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Second bank planning forwards

Bank Hapoalim is planning an early reply to United Mizrahi Bank's shekel/dollar forward contract that began trading last week, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

In the meantime, pending authorization of a formal trading framework, Hapoalim has begun accepting orders for forward contracts, on an *ad hoc* basis, and from business customers, through many of its branches.

Hapoalim and Bank Leumi have both been engaged for some months in making an internal market in forward contracts in various currencies. Mizrahi, however, has been the first bank to make a formal market in which buyers and sellers establish their own price, which is publicized.

Early NII

National Insurance Institute (NII) allowances are being paid early this month to help recipients with their Rosh Hashana shopping. Child allowances were already paid out by the NII on Friday instead of yesterday, while all other allowances will be paid tomorrow instead of next Monday.

ICL boosts output

Israel Chemicals Ltd. will have invested $550 million in the five years to 1990, with the aim of doubling its production of bromide and chlorine and to introduce new products, Chairman Rafi Eitan said yesterday in Tel Aviv.

Speaking before a convention of chemical engineers and chemists, Eitan said that last year the state-owned firm posted sales of $840m., a 10 per cent increase from last year, and turned in a net profit of $27m. The company spent $12m. on research and development and had budgeted $17m. to it this year and $23m. in 1988. He said the 300-strong R&D staff would grow to 500 by the end of the decade.

Eitan announced that Israel Chemicals had developed a new product designed to be used for cleaning swimming pools in place of chlorine. He said the product would be on the market in about six months.

Clal shares profits

Clal Domestic Trade Ltd.'s 350 workers got a share of the company's earnings last week, with each employee getting an average of $1,000, or a total of NIS 450,000.

Although the company's profitability was about the same as last year's, Managing Director Avi Hamami noted that sales were up sharply among virtually all of Clal's subsidiaries an average of 27 per cent, bringing 1986 turnover to $20 million.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

Indexes

General Share	25 Share	General Bond
129.83 –0.12%	163.12 –0.60%	117.78 0.17%

Shares Movements

Advances	Unchanged	Declines
115	154	139

Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume NIS	% change
Commercial Banks			
(not part of "arrangement")			
OHH	22400	6	+0.2
Maritime 0.1	1900	2619	+1.8
General non-arr.	17700	65	–1.3
FIBI	9000	573	–
Commercial Banks			
(part of "arrangement")			
IDBr	101502	240	–0.8
Union 0.1	75600	68	–1.0
Discount	129520	37	–
Mizrahi	41970	561	+0.5
Hapoalim r	69160	690	+0.5
General A	176100	3	–0.2
Leumi 100.0	43600	812	–0.5
Fin. Trade	58270	–	–
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Laumi Mort. r	10100	230	–
Dev. Mort.	2635	976	+1.5
Mishkan r	3941	588	+2.2
Tefahot r	20700	133	+2.4
Merav r	8250	21	–
Laumi Ind.	14900	180	+4.9
Clal Leasing 0.1	24201	7	–
Insurance			
Ararat 0.1 r	1180	568	–
Phoenix 0.1	885	2472	–
Hamishmar 1.0	5800	–	–
Menorah 1	2010	142	–7.8
Sahar r	4114	2956	–
Securitas	1250	120	–
Zion Hold. 1	6068	11	–0.7
Trade & Services			
Intergama 1.0	1135	2432	+3.2
Meir Ezra	1030	3626	–2.9
Crystal	830	2234	–
Supersol a	13900	705	+3.7
Lightsrage 0.1	885	1619	–
Cold Storage 1.0	1298	1089	–11.0
Dan Hotels 1.0	1550	380	–
Coral Beach	no trading		
Yardien Hotel	2820	33	–
Hilton 1.0	450	3977	+0.7
M.L.L. 1.0	14400	10	–
Team 1.0	678	3178	–3.1
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Al-Rov	354	6000	+1.1
Africa Isr. 0.1	58600	135	–1.0
Arlsdan	2969	886	–
Danknar	6540	170	–0.4
J.E.C.	308	10420	+3.4
Bayside 0.1	5189	186	–
Isras	22000	185	–
Azorim Props.	337	8537	–2.0
Mehadrin	8580	294	–0.8
Hadarim Prop.	1900	348	–
Industrials			
Dubek	6090	185	–0.8
Tempo 1.0	34300	28	–
Sunfrost	18250	61	+1.7
Assis	no trading		
Adgar	645	2959	–
Argaman	14000	103	+1.4
Delta Galil	2800	1097	–
Lodzia	3420	108	–2.3
Ligat	302	4190	–
Polgat	1935	1323	+4.0
Gibor Sabrina	13000	153	+2.4
Urdan 0.1r	10200	340	–
Wire&Cable	433	14322	+5.4
Zion Cables 5.0	1455	1613	–
Packer Steel	3280	2588	–
Elbit	482000	15	–
Electra 0.1	2188	2518	–7.5
Aryt	23900	77	–
Spectronix 1.0	1811	512	–
T.A.T. 1.0	1368	523	+2.6
Y.P. Clal	184.5	27410	–
Ackerstein 1.0	621	2051	–
Agan	2040	1533	+2.0
Alliance	2340	239	+4.0
Gal Indus. 1.0	840	1143	–
Fertilizers 0.1	3715	238	+1.0
Haifa Chemicals	1045	5058	–
Perlcake	580	3139	–
Rotavon	50100	116	–
Kotar	245	7278	–
Koor p	9050	727	–
Investment Companies			
Wolfson 1 r	121000	–	–
Hapoalim Inv.	1040	4336	–
Mizrahi Invest.	36730	44	–
Paz Invest.	3100	515	+1.8
Pama 0.1	9000	120	–
Piryon	16200	295	–3.0
Yisum	211	24392	–
Oil Exploration			
Paz	27700	80	–4.5
J.O.E.L.	882	17824	–1.3
25 Shares			

Statistics

Stock Indices

General Share (excl srgmt.)	144.23	–0.19%
Non-srgmt.	194.57	–1.00%
Arrangement Banks	120.46	–0.07
Mortgage Banks	141.94	+0.85%
Financial Inst.	128.29	+0.48%
Insurance	97.91	–0.93%
Commerce & Services	142.28	+0.80%
Real Estate & Agric.	128.87	–0.59%
Industrials	142.13	+0.33%
Food & Tobacco	124.57	–0.28%
Textiles	132.91	+0.45%
Metals	132.50	+0.44%
Electronics	122.97	–0.47%
Chemicals	155.98	+0.86%
Industrial Invest.	167.45	+0.50%
Investment Cos.	169.47	–1.48%
Oil Exploration	138.26	–2.02%
Parallel List	94.81	+3.18%

Bond Indices

Index-linked Bonds	117.34	+0.17
Fully linked	119.14	+0.24
Partially linked	114.31	+0.02
Foreign Currency	118.80	+0.08
FC denominated	112.69	+0.04
FC linked	121.85	+0.10
Short-term 0-2 yrs	114.44	–0.02
Short-medium 2-5 yrs	116.96	+0.18
Medium-long 5-7 yrs	120.45	+0.39
Long-term 7+ yrs	121.81	+0.24

Turnovers

Total Shares	NIS 10,829,300
Non-arrangement	NIS 9,240,500
Arrangement	NIS 1,588,800
Bonds	NIS 5,770,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 2,515,100

Share Movements

Advances	115	(85)
of which 5%+	9	(10)
buyers only	0	(0)
Declines	139	(152)
of which 5%+	14	(12
sellers only	0	(0)
Trading Halt	43	(30)

Bond Market Trends

Index-linked:	
3% fully linked	Mixed to 0.5%
4.25% fully linked	Mixed to 2%
80% linked	Mixed to 1%
Double linked:	Generally stable
Rimon	Mixed to 1%
Gilboa	Rises to 1%
FC denominated	Slightly mixed
T-bills	14.6-14.65%

Arrangement Yields

IDB ord.	12.65%
Union 0.1	12.47%
Discount A	12.47%
Mizrahi r.	11.95%
Hapoalim R.	12.14%
General A	12.17%
Leumi Stock	12.94%
Fin. Trade 1	12.18%

Abbreviations:

s.o. sellers only
b.o. buyers only
b bearer
r registered

Morning / Afternoon

Name	Morning Price	Morning Volume NIS	Morning % Change	Afternoon Price	Afternoon Volume NIS	Afternoon % Change
First Internat'l	8900	240	–0.50	8786	–1.50	536
Hasunah r	284	12000	+1.25	284	–	5,037
Clal Trading	475	3200	+1.00	470	–1.10	3,849
Supersol B	11378	700	+0.75	11347	–0.30	231
Delek r	2838	2800	+1.00	2803	–1.20	766
Africa-Isr. 1.0	no trading			45727	–1.20	114
Azorim	1181	23650	–4.50	1160	–2.80	10,070
Prop. & Building.	3637	1400	+1.25	3637	–	952
ILDC r	72003	100	–1.00	70912	–1.50	51
Clal R Estate	785	1100	–	781	–0.50	1,802
Elite	17740	120	–0.50	17552	–1.00	119
Polgat B	1140	1750	+1.75	1117	–2.00	1,284
Is. Can Co. 0.1	4582	1130	+1.00	4537	–1.00	1,288
Elron	329720	10	–0.50	328083	–0.50	4
Teva	13232	2680	+1.00	13285	+0.20	886
Dead Sea	2885	1350	+0.50	2885	–	768
Petrochem	891	8000	+2.00	891	–	7,027
AIPM	393898	18	+0.75	393898	–	8
Central Trade	14475	1020	+3.00	14475	–	78
Clal Industries	257	60000	+1.50	250	–2.70	38,081
IDB Develop.	10283	880	+0.25	10087	–2.00	305
Ellern	1259	1352	+1.50	1252	–0.60	1,420
Israel Corp.	5391	3040	+0.25	5297	–1.70	1,241
Discount Invest	2851	5280	+0.50	2816	–1.20	1,180
Clal 1.0	1414	3000	+1.25	1366	–3.40	2,239

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)

Bank / Last Updated	Deposit Size	Passbook	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (Sept. 18)	40–1,000	—	7.00	8.50	9.00
	1,001–10,000	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.50
	10,001–50,000	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.50
	50,001-1000,000	12.25	12.25	13.25	13.75
	100,001-500,000	12.50	12.50	13.50	14.00
Hapoalim (Sept. 7)	Up to 999	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.75
	1,000–9,999	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.50
	10,000–49,999	11.50	12.50	12.00	13.00
	50,000+	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
Discount (Sept. 17)	50-999	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00
	1,000–9,999	11.00	11.00	12.50	13.00
	10,000–49,999	12.00	12.50	13.50	14.50
	50,000–99,999	12.00	12.50	13.50	14.50
	100,000+	14.50	14.50	15.00	15.50
Mizrahi (Sept. 20)	40–1,000	9.00*	8.00	7.00	8.00
	1,001–2,500	10.00**	10.00	10.00	12.00
	2,501–5,000	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00
	5,001-10,000	13.00	13.00	13.00	15.00
	10,001–50,000	13.50	14.00	14.00	16.10
	50,000+	14.00	14.00	14.00	16.10
First Int'l (Sept. 18)	50–999	—	6.50	8.10	8.60
	1,000–4,999	11.50	12.00	13.00	14.40
	5,000–9,999	12.00	13.00	14.10	15.60
	10,000–49,999	13.00	14.10	15.10	16.60
	50,000+	13.50	14.70	15.60	17.00

*NIS 2,000-4,000 **4,001-5,000

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates, Sept. 17)

Currency (min. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar ($100,000)	6.875	7.375	8.000
Pound sterling (£10,000)	8.500	8.750	9.000
Deutschmark (DM 100,000)	3.125	3.500	3.625
Swiss franc (SF 50,000)	2.750	3.250	3.250
Yen (3 million yen)	2.675	3.125	3.250

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (Sept. 17)

	Cheques and Transfers Buy	Cheques and Transfers Sell	Banknotes Buy	Banknotes Sell	Rep. Rates*
Currency basket	1.6560	1.6870	—	—	1.6790
U.S. dollar	1.5971	1.6069	1.55	1.62	1.5909
Deutschmark	0.8728	0.8836	0.85	0.89	0.8820
Pound sterling	2.6116	2.6442	2.54	2.66	2.6361
French franc	0.2620	0.2653	0.25	0.27	0.2646
Japanese yen (100)	1.1037	1.1175	1.08	1.13	1.1177
Dutch florin	0.7767	0.7863	0.76	0.79	0.7839
Swiss franc	1.0514	1.0645	1.03	1.07	1.0848
Swedish krona	0.2488	0.2519	0.24	0.25	0.2511
Norwegian krone	0.2379	0.2408	0.23	0.24	0.2409
Danish krone	0.2268	0.2296	0.22	0.23	0.2282
Finnish mark	0.3605	0.3650	0.35	0.37	0.3646
Canadian dollar	1.2085	1.2215	1.18	1.23	1.2141
Australian dollar	1.1649	1.1795	1.09	1.20	1.1723
S. African rand	0.7742	0.7838	0.50	.80	0.7818
Belgian franc (10)	0.4188	0.4240	0.41	0.43	0.4250
Austrian schilling (10)	1.2417	1.2572	1.21	1.27	1.2535
Italian lira (1000)	1.2101	1.2252	1.18	1.24	1.2216
Jordanian dinar	—	—	4.51	4.79	4.4706
Egyptian pound	—	—	0.67	0.71	0.6825
ECU	1.8133	1.8359	—	—	1.8318
Irish punt	2.3386	2.3678	2.28	2.42	2.3670
Spanish peseta (100)	1.3063	1.3226	1.26	1.35	1.3190

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI.
* Sept. 18

Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (Sept. 18)

Precious Metals

Gold	London	a.m. fix	461.35
	London	p.m. fix	461.70
	Paris	noon fix	461.60
	Zurich	p.m. fix	461.25
Silver	London	Spot	763.10
Platinum	London	p.m. fix	588.76

SOURCE: MARINE MIDLAND BANK

Libor Rates

	1 month	3 months	6 months
Sterling	9⅜	10⅛	10⅛
Dollar	7⅜	7⅛	6⅞
S-franc	3⅜	3⅝	4⅛
D-mark	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
Yen	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜

Foreign Currency Crossrates (London 15:30 GMT)

	Spot	3 months	6 months	12 months
Forward rates				
Pound sterling	1.6560/80	82/87	159/151	253/243
Deutschmark	1.8045/55	159/154	311/306	608/598
Swiss franc	1.4950/60	149/141	285/275	525/500
Dutch florin	2.0300/10	117/112	243/238	530/540
French franc	6.0125/75	60/90	140/190	295/395
Japanese yen	142.55/65	120/118	249/241	530/515
Italian lira	1301.0/3.0	190/210	360/380	630/670
Belgian franc	37.44/49	12.88/8	25.5/18.5	58/41
Canadian dollar	1.3130/40	51/54	105/110	210/230
ECU	1.1601/12	9/12	24/29	62/62
S. African rand	0.4805/15	8/1	19/2	20/5
Austrian schilling	12.69/71	10.5/8.5	21/17	44/36
Swedish krona	8.3500/50	280/300	525/585	1025/1120
Norwegian krone	6.8175/25	995/1035	1790/1830	3090/3185
Danish krone	6.8425/75	285/335	575/675	1050/1250

Share Indices

Commerzbank 80 stocks ..... 1973.1 -13.3 Financial Times 100 stocks ..... 2330. +25.5

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (Sept. 18)

U.S. Money Rates

Prime rate	8.75%	Fed funds (late)	7⅛%
Broker loan	8.25%	Long-term bond	93/32–94/32
NY Euros (3 months)	7⅛–7⅛%	Discount rate	6%

New York Foreign Exchange

	DMK	SFR	STG	YEN	CAN
Latest	1.8060/70	1.4962/68	1.6565/75	142.50/60	1.3150/55
High	1.8080	1.5070	1.6572	142.87	1.3180
Low	1.8035	1.4938	1.6530	142.35	1.3128

Comment:
The dollar closed lower Friday, but all its losses occurred before the U.S. markets opened in response to a Japanese newspaper report that the Group of Seven might lower its target range for the dollar. The sell-off reflected the market's underlying bearishness, but skeptical U.S. dealers were reluctant to push it even lower ahead of the weekend.

Precious Metals

Gold	Spot	458.55	Silver	Spot	7.38
	Prev close	460.05		Prev close	7.59

Wall Street (Prices as of 16:00 GMT)

Market Indices			NYSE Highest Volume		
DJ Industrials	2,524.64	–3.26	Dayton Hud	58	+5⅛
DJ Transport	1,013.83	–7.64	Portland	24½	– ½
DJ Utils	194.17	–1.12	USFG Cl CP	41¾	+ ⅛
Stocks	320.59	–3.37	Exxon	48	+ ⅛
NYSE Comp	176.36	–0.12	Gen Pub	27¼	– ⅛
NYSE Inds	217.13	–0.09	IBM	155⅜	–2½
NASD Comp	440.86	+0.11	Up John	46⅛	–2⅜
S–P 100 Index	308.38	–0.86	Gap Inc	47⅛	–6⅜
S–P Comp.	314.86	–0.07	Limited	38	–2
S&P OTC 250	282.24	–0.21	Gen Elec	59⅜	+ ⅛

Statistics

NYSE Volume	188,070,000	NASDAQ	Volume	154,550,800	(Sep. 17)
Stocks up	568		Stocks up		1059
Stocks down	728		Stocks down		1203

Comment:
Wall Street shrugged off Friday's triple-witching hour with ease, falling only slightly in active trading. "It was a non-event," said one trader. "The fear ahead of the expirations caused more volatility than the event itself."

The Dow average, which often endures wild swings on the quarterly witching hour when stock index options and futures and individual stock options simultaneously expire, closed with only a two point loss at 2526. Though about 20 million shares traded in the final minutes of the session, volume did not spike unusually high, as often happens.

Israeli Stocks Traded in New York

NYSE/Amex	Last	Prev. close	High	Low	Vol. ('000s)
Alliance	—	1¼	—	—	—
Am Isr Pap	—	24½	—	—	—
Ampal	3	3	3	2⅞	243
Carmel Cont	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	1
Elscint	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	270
Etz Lavud	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	7
Laser Inds	12½	12⅝	12½	12¼	17

Over-the-Counter	Last	Bid	Ask		Last	Bid	Ask
Ampal	—	8	9	IDB Bank	—	56	60
Aryt	—	5½	6	IIF	4¼	4¼	4½
Bank Leumi	—	24	28	Interpharm	—	3½	4
Biotech Gen.	9¼	9¼	9½	Optrotech	8½	8½	10¼
Elbit	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oshap	—	3⅝	4
Elde	—	2⅝	2⅞	Rada	—	2⅛	2⅜
ECI Tel	4¼	4¼	4½	Scitex	3¾	3⅝	3¾
Elron	5⅜	5¾	6	Taro Vit	—	1¼	1⅝
Fibronics	4⅛	4⅞	5⅛	Tevapharm	—	5⅛	9½
Galagraph	—	2¼	2⅝				

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PROVIDED BY REUTERS MONITOR

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September 24, (Thursday), 4:00 p.m.

— **"Christianity: Dead or Alive!?"** by Dr. Leslie Zeigler, Professor of Theology and Head Librarian, Tantur; formerly of Bangor Seminary, Maine

October 22, (Thursday), 4:00 p.m.
— **"A Christian Witness in Upper Galilee: Efforts for Reconciliation and Justice"** by Fr. Elias Chacour

November 19, (Thursday) 4:00 p.m.
— **"The Religious Conflicts in Israel Today"** by Dr. Janet Aviad

December 3 (Tuesday) 4:00 p.m.
— **"Religious Freedom: Faded Dream or Valid Hope or Limited Local Option? A Global Question"** by Dr. Landrum R. Bolling

A reception will follow each lecture.

Tantur, on the main road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, at the Gilo road junction, may be reached by Egged Bus 30 and Arab bus 22.

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Capital peace

THE PEACE of Jerusalem is worth every effort. The fragile structure of coexistence among the many diverse communities that call Israel's capital their home cannot be allowed to break down. For the city to become a boiling cauldron of violence would be a national tragedy.

But how is the peace of the City of Peace to be secured? Forty years ago it was widely assumed, outside this country, that Jerusalem was of such importance to the world that it could safely be governed only by an international regime. The idea is much less popular now than it was at the time, but it still boasts some scattered advocates.

Two decades of Israel rule over the united city have proved that effective local leadership, of the kind supplied by Mayor Teddy Kollek, may be able to keep Jerusalem - the Jewish and the Arab, the secular and the Orthodox, the Sephardi and the Ashkenazi - peacefully together. Provided that none of its constituent groups is permitted to lord it over any of the others, nor dictate its own modes of living and belief to its neighbours.

Now, however, it seems that Jerusalem cannot any longer solve its own problems by itself. The meagre powers granted by British mandatory law through the Israel legal system to the country's municipalities are inadequate to deal with the crisis in Jerusalem's governance occasioned by the refusal of the city's secular neighbourhoods to be considered extensions of Mea She'arim.

A national approach is plainly required in dealing with the problems of the nation's historic capital.

This does not - at least for the moment - necessarily mean a national administration for city affairs, of the kind that Washington, D.C., was at one time subject to. The consultation among Knesset factions initiated by Premier Yitzhak Shamir is aimed at working out an agreed *modus vivendi* that would not involve even a larger degree of interference by the central government than now obtains.

To be successful, however, such an effort at internal reconciliation cannot merely reflect the balance of national political pressures, nor a desire to defuse haredi violence, as its chief guidelines for the future. Only when it is open, diverse and tolerant will Jerusalem represent the whole of Israel, and Israel at its best.

Somebody's thinking

SOMEONE in Herut has decided to take the idea of Palestinian autonomy seriously.

That someone is Moshe Amirav, a member of Herut's central committee who made his mark most recently as head of the Road Safety Authority. In an effort to help his party chief Yitzhak Shamir shake off the unwanted burden of Shimon Peres's initiative for an international conference, Mr. Amirav hit on the idea of offering Palestinian leaders an expanded version of the autonomy prescribed at Camp David.

A lean, dehydrated version of the Camp David autonomy as a system of self-rule "for the people, not for the land" has been at the heart of Mr. Shamir's own negotiating formula, which he contends is mandated by the present government's policy guidelines. Mr. Amirav must sometime this year have reached the conclusion that this formula, the main purpose of which is to keep the autonomy from building up into an independent state, is self-defeating, and has no chance of ever being accepted as a basis for consideration by even the most moderate local Arabs.

Not so an autonomy that would grant the Palestinians control of their land and its resources in addition to authority over themselves as a people, and that would be formalized into a demilitarized state-like entity with its own flag, currency and a capital in East Jerusalem. That, Mr. Amirav evidently reasoned, promised at once Palestinian endorsement and the integrity of the Land under Israel's overall sovereignty.

During the past four months Mr. Amirav thrashed his ideas out in private discussions with three leading PLO supporters: Dr. Sari Nusseibeh, the Bir Zeit University philosopher, Arab Studies Society head Faisal Husseini, and Salah Zuhaika, editor of the East Jerusalem newspaper *Ash-Sha'ab*. The three Palestinians, who were given to understand that Mr. Shamir was himself privy to the contacts and approved of them, were interested, and themselves contributed to the elaboration of Mr. Amirav's proposals.

Armed with the belief that he was doing what was best for Greater Eretz Yisrael and the Likud, and that a number of younger Herut leaders such as Dan Meridor and Ehud Olmert saw eye to eye with him, Mr. Amirav was reportedly even prepared to go to Geneva for a meeting earlier this month with Yasser Arafat. Without in any way acknowledging the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, he believed it is a contradiction in terms to insist on boycotting the PLO, whatever shape or manner it may assume, yet hope for peace with the Palestinians.

Then the news about Mr. Amirav's initiative leaked out, and Mr. Shamir promptly sent word through his spokesman that he believed Mr. Amirav had played into the hands of the PLO, and that it would never even have occurred to him to meet with any of Mr. Amirav's Palestinian interlocutors.

Now Mr. Amirav may have gone too far, certainly farther than the Labour Party's preference for a "Jordanian option". But he clearly believed he was serving the cause of the nation, the party and Mr. Shamir.

And that deserves welcome: For it shows that somewhere in Herut, behind and beyond the bombast of Haim Kaufman, David Levy and Arik Sharon, there are those of the younger generation who are thinking, who understand that automatic *nyets* or flatulent cliches are not good enough for a party that claims the right to lead the country.

ASSAD

(Continued from page one)

this office as the primary factor in Washington's decision to return Ambassador William Eagleton to Damascus on September 2 and to remove barriers to oil companies operating in Syria. These were imposed late last year after Britain accused Syrian officials of implication in an attempt to blow up an El Al jet.

Assad welcomed the decision by President Ronald Reagan's administration to lift most of the sanctions imposed against Damascus. But he acknowledged that major differences remained between the two countries.

On efforts to arrange an international peace conference involving Israel and its Arab neighbours, Assad declined to elaborate on remarks attributed to him by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, who reported last spring that Assad was ready to enter into direct negotiations with Israel after such a conference is convened.

"When there is unanimous agreement on convening the conference...then we will move to a discussion of the procedures," he said.

Why they risked their lives to save Jews

Mordecai Paldiel

"WHAT MADE you risk your life in order to save Jews?"

This rather blunt question I sometimes put to Righteous Gentiles on their visit to Yad Vashem. Instead of verbose articulated responses, filled with philosphical insights, the replies are generally few in words, and frankly puzzling.

"I did what I could. I am sorry I could not do more." "What I did was the most natural thing to do; it would have been unnatural not to do what I did." "It was something that had to be done." "I could not do otherwise."

When placed against the background of a Nazi-occupied continent, where the slightest infraction in frustrating Nazi designs on the Jewish people meant swift and brutal retribution, these responses by rescuers of Jews seem totally inadequate and not in keeping with the uniqueness of the deeds performed. One senses that the respondent avoided the issue or that the inquirer missed some cardinal point embodied in these laconic statements.

Scholars of the various academic disciplines have advanced more elaborate rational explanations. Some submit that persons with an autonomous and independent frame of mind are more prone to be altruistic. Others stress a tolerant ambience at home or a childhood experience of loving and caring parents as the key to such behaviour. Still others suggest that members of social and political marginal groups and minorities are more naturally inclined to seek out others in need of help. And there are always those who find a streak of philo-Semitism as the answer for risking one's life to save Jews in distress.

These theories do correspond to certain samples of persons within the large group of Righteous Gentiles, but to only a selective group of the many on record at Yad Vashem. It is true, for instance, that the Protestants in France (a marginal group) were very prominent in helping Jews. But so were many French Catholics, and the proportion of these two groups within the total Righteous Gentiles from France is not very different from their ratio in the population.

Furthermore, a large proportion of the Righteous Gentiles do not necessarily meet the requirements of the other propounded theories, and one wonders – after perusing the evidence on hand – how far a non-prejudicial attitude toward Jews leads to action to rescue them. The evidence does not seem to lead in that direction.

Quite a large proportion of non-Jews risked their lives to save Jews in spite of their generations-old inbred stereotyped opinions of Jews, and they do not appear to have been especially endowed with prominently developed autonomous and independent frames of mind. The conclusion to be drawn from these explanations is that they are based on *a priori* judgments and on insufficient exploration of the depth and breadth of this phenomenon.

WHERE, the can the answer possibly rest?

My examination of the material flowing into Yad Vashem on this theme leads me to the thought that altruism as such, and particularly the variations of which came to light during the Holocaust, may be an attribute and predisposition inherently human; hence, shared by all. Carl Jung's theory of "archetypes" as inherited and ageless universal human psychic models is a good tool to help us understand the singularity of the altruistic trait.

Helping others in need, even at great discomfort to the altruistic helper, is perhaps such an archetypal pattern, deeply rooted in the subconscious and hence not necessarily a socially acquired trait. Society's role has, unfortunately, been quite in the opposite direction. It has tended to thwart altruistic manifestations, especially those variations that do not contribute to the cultivation of the individual's ego.

A pattern of self-regulated aggressiveness and competitiveness is the structural edifice after which, wittingly or not, our behavioural norms are fashioned. Helping others, at the price of one's great discomfort, militates against these social presuppositions and is therefore subconsciously repressed as not compatible with the socially encouraged pursuit of one's ego.

The Sages taught that *hesed*, one of the attributes with which the world was created, is co-substantial with the divine person. *Gemilut hasadim*, the practice of *hesed* on the social plane, was held to be an elemental universal principle not necessarily linked to one's personal inclinations and opinions, likes and dislikes, but overriding these. One of *hesed*'s basic premises was the sanctity of life – for the divine spark was held to be embodied in all living forms, with man having no right arbitrarily to tamper with it.

Taking a cue from this rabbinic thought, we submit that when this sacrosanct principle is threatened or openly flouted, the archetypal *hesed* attribute (the highest form of gratuitous love) is aroused and takes concrete form in some persons. At the behest of this mysterious force, the individual is summoned to the performance of herculean feats – of protecting persons threatened with an unjust death, even at the risk of one's life.

The ultimate form assumed by this altruistic attribute varies; during the Holocaust, those captivated by this magnetic force behaved as though compelled to act and were therefore unable to produce rational explanations for their extraordinary and not socially conditioned feats of human responsiveness.

DOROTHEA NEFF, a Viennese stage actress, and not an especially devout person, who hid a Jewish woman for over three years in her city-centre flat, explains her momentous sudden decision to help in the following words: "Suddenly I heard a voice within me saying: you cannot allow this...I grasped Lilli's hand and said: you are staying with me." Imre Bathory, who hid Jews in his home, states he was only a vessel through which another higher power operated. Paul Grüninger, the Swiss border commandant, who threw the border open to fleeing German Jews seeking shelter in his country, despite superior orders to the contrary, talks of being compelled to act so since "I could not act otherwise." A resident of Le Chambon, a village in southern France, in whose environs thousands of Jews found temporary shelter, exclaims: "Things had to be done, that's all, and we happened to be there to do them."

These seemingly adequate explanations of motivation make greater sense when viewed from a non-social science perspective. *Hesed*, the altruistic archetypal universal principle shared by all, leads us to discard, if only momentarily, prejudices and personal propensities – even man's rational thinking – that tend to obstruct and thwart us from doing its bidding. Hence the deeds of these Righteous Among the Nations are both unnatural and natural.

Unnatural, because *hesed* is not a behavioural norm sanctioned by society and hence not part of our day-to-day conditioned behavioural pattern; and natural, for it wells up from the most profound depths of the human soul and is apprehended during its brief and short-lived manifestation as indeed being "the most natural thing to do." It is man at his humanistic, most authentic self.

The Holocaust may be seen as the lunatic concretization of aggressiveness gone berserk. But amidst the horrendous atrocities of the Nazis, there sparkle and shine a few bright lights: these are the Righteous Gentiles. Their deeds demonstrate the human behaviour need not be a fixed datum. Socially structured patterns cause us to repress unknown but authentic human qualities, and some of these – such as altruism – manifest themselves during cataclysms, when carefully constructed social norms no longer respond to the new circumstances. The Holocaust was such a watershed event.

If our future depends on exploring new vistas of human responsiveness, the pattern established by the Righteous Gentiles beckons to us – for all who care to see and learn. The lesson to be drawn from them may be that the altruistic attribute slumbers deep in our subconscious mind, waiting to be aroused and put to the test – to be made part of our conscious thinking and behaviour.

The writer is Director of Yad Vashem's Department for the Righteous among the Nations.

'Our own worst enemy'

Yekutiel X.Federmann

THE NEW YEAR soon to be ushered in will take Israel to its 40th anniversary. No longer a youngster, the country has already encountered a full share of the doubts, uncertainties, and pains we associate with mid-life crisis.

We have much to be proud of. In a short time, we have demonstrated to a wondering world that there is little we cannot do to build the Jewish state – but there is also little we won't do to weaken it.

After six wars, we are still our own worst enemy.

We have an aircraft and high technology industry with a sophisticated staff operating at the edge of modern technology, and we have as many young men in the yeshivot who have deliberately separated themselves from all progress and, who, with growing aggressiveness, attempt to impose their narrow way of life on all of us.

The militants pursuing their sectarian aims, whether by holding onto jobs that have been eliminated or by forcing all of us to observe the Shabbat in a particular manner, have taken to the street to impose their will. But the street can produce revolution, not evolution, and the body politic must defend itself from its rule. To do so, it must first be sure of its own policies and purpose.

BUT what our "national unity" government clearly lacks is *unity* and the very two-facedness that presents utter rivalry and incessant squabbling as unity has brought shame upon us and made cynics of us all.

A gifted people, nurtured on the ideals of the prophets, we have allowed our morals to decay, in society, at work and in the market place. An ugly Israeli has come into being and often seems to rule.

It is now up to the government to re-establish truth and honesty and sancitified values, starting in its own chambers, to secure our national future and strength. But the leadership our government provides today is, alas, not the beacon that can light our way to a better future. Its vision extends no farther than the next election.

Their internecine contempt and hatred have led the two major parties to court and appease a handful of zealots by funding "a state within a state," a "state" whose citizens, with a distain more fitting a purer purpose, decline all civil duties and unblushingly refuses to share in the burden of defending the state from its external enemies.

Emigration from Israel is our great pressing concern, aliya – our hope for the future. But can aliya ever become a fact when our political parties are making Israel less attractive as a national home for generations to come?

There was a time when we looked up to our leaders, men like Ben-Gurion, Eshkol and others – and expected to follow their lead. The kibbutzim were held in esteem and did not fail us. They produced the men like Yitzhak Sadeh and Yigal Alon, who established the Palmah, whose dedicated fighters secured the new nation's borders virtually with their bare hands.

Today, the kibbutzim have become symbols of indebtedness, in large measure through the economic mismanagement in our country, a mismanagement which in seeking to pamper us, ruined us, and then took us into a disastrous war that cost the lives of so many of our young men and eroded the meagre reserves that were still left in the national treasury.

We are being led by policies with which we cannot cope – whether in the territories inhabited by a hostile people, in our hesitancy to negotiate for peace, or in our insistence on snubbing the whole world's desire for an international conference to try to begin talks for peace.

Reviewing our ship of state in detail and seeing all its cracks and faults close up, we might despair of its ability to rule the sea, indeed to stay afloat. But we need not. Our illnesses are not incurable, and our decline not irreversible.

We have the ability to muster again all the the hidden potential of our people, who for too long have been distracted by frivolous pursuits and who would welcome genuine direction. We are still a vibrant and vital people, straining to forge ahead. What we need is honest, genuine, national leadership in government.

Our leading parties must give an example of national responsibility and leadership. We Jews have too great a past to accept a weak, split leadership obsessed with counting voting blocks. I believe that the Jews of Israel will respond no less than the Jews of the world, especially the U.S.

The answer to religious fanaticism is not in the police baton, water hose, or tear gas. The two leading political parties must agree *not* to use the religious groups to strengthen their respective parties. Individuals and national leaders alike must understand the decisiveness and repercussions of the coming elections for our future.

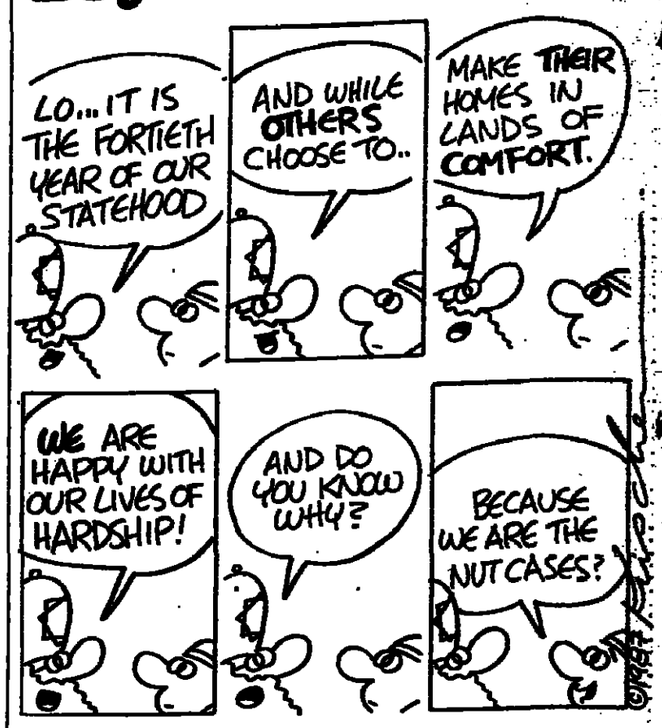
National responsibility must bring the Likud and the Alignment to take this action while at the same time giving our religious brethren all their rights as proud citizens to live their religious life where and how they choose. But they, in turn, must respect the rights of our other citizens.

It is high time that we follow the dream that inspired our state and drove its creators. There is room for all of us here, but we must live together in peace and mutual respect. We must keep one eye on history and one eye on our glorious future.

It has been said that life begins at 40. In this 40th year we must resolve to act together, to build a humane, civilized, and free society. We owe it to ourselves, to our children, to our destiny.

The writer heads the board of directors of Dan Hotels.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

KOSHER LAW

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Louis Bernstein's article of August 18, "Shame on you, Schulem Rubin," is grievously short on fact and long on distortion.

1. To begin with, Hebrew National is and always has been a strong supporter of kosher law enforcement. What we oppose and will fight against in court, if necessary, is misconduct and deception in kosher law enforcement.

2. Rabbi Bernstein chastises Hebrew National for publishing its rebuke in *The New York Times* stating that "*The New York Times* was not the most desirable venue for a dispute of this kind." In fact it was Schulem Rubin who took the story to the non-Jewish public when he issued a statement to the Associated Press in which he acted as judge, jury and executioner without ever having given Hebrew National an opportunity to respond to his false charges.

3. Rabbi Bernstein refers to Harold Jacobs, President of the National Council of Young Israel, who was "critical of the entire procedure of a *beit din* that did not summon both parties to an issue." In actual fact Rabbi Rubin was summoned to the *beit din* but refused to appear.

We realize that it is tempting for a Young Israel rabbi (Louis Bernstein) and the Young Israel President (Harold Jacobs) to wish to protect the reputation of one of their Young Israel rabbinical fellows. But ultimately they do themselves and the Jewish community a grave disservice when they take their colleague's word at face value without bothering to check incontrovertible facts. The Young Israel is a large, venerable and vital institution. But as is the case with many respectable organizations, one does occasionally find a bad apple in the lot.

ISIDORE "SKIP" PINES,
President,
National Foods
New York.

CONDITIONS AT BEN-GURION AIRPORT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – While we have some reservations about some expressions used in your editorial of September 3, "The Black hole of Lod," we agree with the writer that the conditions at Ben-Gurion are not satisfactory. The number of passengers has increased this year by more than 20 per cent, but our physical facilities did not expand, creating the kind of conditions described in your editorial.

We have recently started construction on 9,000 sq. m. that will be added to the arrivals hall and the public hall where the airline counters are situated. This improvement will have a positive effect in these areas only in about 18 months, so we have drawn up plans for a temporary solution to provide adequate facilities for those who come to meet arriving passengers. We hope to implement them as soon as they are approved.

We assure you that we do our best under existing conditions to provide travellers and visitors to Ben-Gurion International Airport with the highest standard of services and will continue to do so.

ZVI GOV-ARI
Director General
Israel Airports Authority
Ben-Gurion Airport.

HAREDI CREDO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Thank you for publishing Miriam Adahan's letter of September 14, "Haredi credo." How refreshing to have a breeze of sanity and kindness blow through Jerusalem via her letter.

I hope this will encourage others of like mind, even though of varying shades of Judaism, to begin working for the peace of Jerusalem from within, with respect for all our neighbours and toleration of their opinions even though we cannot always accept them.

NORMAN COHEN
Jerusalem.

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